OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,466—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	25th Jan.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. Persia	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	......	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	......	4,409	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by [illegible] Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the [illegible] Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To [illegible]
Duc. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	Dimarco	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	26th April, 190

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	66
3rd "	165	—	—	—	—

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE	1st Class Rs. 500
" " " "	2nd " " 325

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA OR VENICE AND BACK.

From and after January 1562 and until further notice this company will issue return Tickets, available for any period within two years, to FIRST CLASS Passengers only, from Bombay to Genoa or Venice and back, at the reduced Rate of 1½ fare, amounting to Rs. 907-8.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Building

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-From	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER will sail for Singapore and Australia about the end of February.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1902.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.

12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.

On SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and all BANK HOLIDAYS, will take Passengers for ELEPHANTA and back during the morning trip.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	3rd Feb. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street.
Bombay, 30th December, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

WHISKY—

			Special Cash Rates Rs. a.
	TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	"	32 8
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	"	26 0
Do.	"OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe spirit.	"	26 0
Do.	"DIABETES" WHISKY	"	25 0
Do.	SPECIAL WHISKY Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	"	23 8

BRANDY—

	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	76 0
	TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6 8
	Do. Do. Do. Do.	per pint	3 4
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47 0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	"	40 0
0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	34 0
	CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	24 0

HOLLANDS AND GINS—

		Quarts.
DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 flasks	per case	41 0
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	per doz.	25 0
Do. LONDON OLD TOM	"	25 0
SWAINE AND BOORD'S OLD TOM	"	23 8
BOOTH'S OLD TOM	"	24 0
COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN	"	25 0
SLOE GIN, GRANT'S	"	37 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT
AS
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON
C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the BECHSTEIN Piano to any other.

LISZT *writes*........" For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LADIES' PREMIER BICYCLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES :—

CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,

CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price.	List Price.
		Rs.	Rs.
6	Model "Kangaroo"	150	275
2	" "Popular"	165	300
3	" "H"	165	300
3	" "G"	190	330
6	" "Kohinoor"	200	360
2	" "Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—M NAGER V. C Works Ran ghat, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMING

By Special Chartered Trains.

THE MASTODON

OF

Modern Amusement Enterprises

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

Grander, more stupendous, more gorgeous than ever before, it stands supreme, a monument of progress, prosperity, and business integrity, the unequalled, unapproachable

MONARCH OF THE CIRCUS WORLD,

Resplendent with lavish and costly decorations, replete with novelties from every clime.

IT MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE CENTURY.

In their lists will positively appear

ALL THE STARS OF THE

SAWDUST ARENA.

It comprises withal the most complete, most artistic, most comprehensive, most varied, most original, and most expensive array of Circus talent the WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

GATHERED FROM GERMANY, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

MAGNIFICENT MENAGERIE

OF

PERFORMING ANIMALS.

50 ARTISTES 50

100 HORSES & PONIES 100

ARABS WALERS & IRISH HUNTERS.

Watch for the Opening.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30.

(*See Daily Papers.*)

Mrs. HARMSTON-LOVE ... Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE..............Sole Manager.
Col. Chas. B. HICKS ....Genl. Representative

MOONLIGHT HARBOUR EXCURSION.

SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY.

S. S. "FAIRY QUEEN," 330 Tons, will LEAVE APOLLO BUNDER, at 9 P.M., sharp, and RETURN at 11 P.M.

Victoria String Band.

First Class Refreshments including wines to be had on Board.

FARE Rs. 2, payable at the Bunder.

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 3, Apollo Street to No. 1, DALAL STREET, corner Hummam Street.

W. CROWDER & Co, Ld.

24th January, 1902.

ERRATUM MEMO.

NOTICE for inviting Tenders for the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District forwarded for publication on the 18th January 1902.

Please READ "17th FEBRUARY, 1902," for "16th FEBRUARY, 1902."

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Nasik.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has purchased the Goodwill and Assets of the business of Cutlery and Hardware lately carried on by the late HAJI GANI ALLANA under the style and firm of HAJI GANNI ALLANA at No. 194 Bangri Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay, from Moosa Haji Gani, Abdul Rehman Haji Gani, Joosub Haji Gani and Julaikhabai, the heirs of the said Haji Gani Allana and is now the sole and absolute owner of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana. All persons having any business dealings with and owing any money to the said firm are requested to communicate with and pay such debts to the undersigned. And all persons having any claims against the said firm of Haji Gani Allana are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st Instant, otherwise such claims will not be considered valid.

If any person hereafter deals with any one except the undersigned in the name of Haji Gani Allana he will do so at his risk. Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહી મુશા હાજી ગનીની શઈ દાં૦ પોતે.
સહી અબદુલ રેમાન હાજી ગની દાં૦ પોતે.
૦ બાઇ જુલેખાબાઇની નીશાની
તથા જુશબ હાજી ગનીની.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, the heirs and legal representatives of the late HAJI GANI ALLANA, have SOLD and TRANSFERRED to Mr. HOOSEIN ALLANA the Good will and assets of the business of the firm of HAJI GANI ALLANA in Cutlery and Hardware carried on at No. 194, Bangri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons are therefore requested to pay the sums due to the said firm of Haji Gani Allana and to communicate with him in connection with the business of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સઇ હુસેન અલાના દાં૦ પોતે.

WHAT THE PRESS SAID.

PRIZE-DRAWING

AT C. ARDESHER & CO.

THERE was a large gathering at ARDESHER'S SHOW-ROOMS, Dhurramtollah, on Saturday evening on the occasion of their fourth Prize-drawing for Rs. 5,000 offered in 523 prizes to the purchasers of certain of the firm's specialities in English-made Time Pieces, Studs, and Chains. A strong representation scrutinising committee was selected from among those present, to control, and do the actual drawing, no one of the establishment being entrusted with the latter duty. The tickets having been checked and placed in their respective boxes, the drawing proceeded, with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket 5823 held by Lookman Kaderbhoy Kagdee, Esq., Bangree Bazaar, Bombay; the 2nd Rs. 500 to 2973, Kartick Chunder Mullick, Esq., 25, Sobha Ram, Bysack's Lane, Calcutta, and the 3rd, Rs. 250, to 860, Alladin Karim Khan, Cabari of Mean Mir Punjab. The remaining 520 prizes were widely distributed all over the country.

The NEXT PRIZE DRAWING has been fixed for the 15th March 1902, the last day for issuing tickets being the 8th idem.

C. ADRESHER & CO.,
178, Dhurramtollah Street.
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette" Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers, White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of EZRA HOUSE, on MEREWETHER ROAD, from 1st February. Rent Rs. 190, including taxes, monthly tenancy. Apply A. J. BILIMORIA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATER-PROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price, this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 3000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

BRADFORD PIECE-GOODS.—BROKER WANTED, to call with advertiser on indentors in Bazaar. Apply "LION," Watson Hotel, SATURDAY, between 11 and 12 A.M.

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "Honour" Box No. 141. Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy Annas Four only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price, 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, Gold, Silver Work and Jewellery, House Decoration and Designs at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.

Open from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 1 RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.
THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.
For particulars for Boys apply to

THE REV. J. REDMAN,
Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to

MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on 27th instant.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Trea.
"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN EDWIN PENTON, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

DUNCAN MacBEAN,
Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. PENTON.
The Rest House, Quetta, 15th January, 1902.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of APRIL next. Particulars will be found in the programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of Four Annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, 6th February, 1902.

Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 29th January 1902, for the supply of any quantity upto 800 TONS OF RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, of the best quality for early delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th January, 1902.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 20th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Secretaries, and work the same as a separate Branch, Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

KING KING & Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will be given. The department is under the control of a European gentleman from the Remington Company's English head-quarters, of many years expert experience.

There is an excellent opening in countless offices in Bombay for capable operators as well as in Government Departments, the proportion of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of the whole.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, Hummum Street, Bombay.
Sole Agents for Remington Typewriters in Bombay Presidency.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,510,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Branches:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

Sub-Branches:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

Capital Paid Up—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed.........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 10th July 1901.
London Branch:
19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED

EVERY ONE to know that our ENTIRE STOCK, valued at Rs. 5,94,000, is being CLEARED at SALE PRICES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
Bombay.

WANTED

MILLERS—EUROPEAN and NATIVE—Only those should apply who are thoroughly conversant with handling and working a Fine Flour Mill and an Oil Mill, possess experience of the work, and have had independent charge of a Mill for a sufficiently long time. Apply to

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
The Lahore Foundry Workshop,
Brandreth Road, Lahore.

TO LET

MR. TATA'S NEW BUILDING on the MEREWETHER ROAD, from about 1st March:—

Tariff of Rents.

	End Suites	Middle Suites.
Ground Floor	Rs. 80	Rs. 70
First	„ 100	„ 90
Second	„ 105	„ 95
Third	„ 110	„ 100

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE

GREY WALER MARE, 15-1, 7 years, FIRST LOVE, by Wyirs out of Lovely, believed sound, broken to Saddle and Harness, Rs. 600. Apply to

FRANK STEPHENS, GOWALIA TANK RD.

RAJAHS, NOBLEMEN, SPORTSMEN.

Maiden English Thorough breds landed in November last.

CHESTNUT Gelding, NEW OSWESTRY, by Recluse—Never Despair by Despair, 4 years, C T C. 14-1, will measure 14-1 again. Price Rs. 1200 and half next season's winnings in Stakes.

2. B. or Br Mare, LADYSMITH II, 6 years, by Workingson—Tempestuous, bred by Wadlow, vide stud book, 14-1 3-4 life. Price Rs. 1200 and half next season's winnings in Stakes.

3. Bay Mare LADY HELEN, 15-2, pedigree unknown. Price Rs. 500 and half first 3 Stakes won.

The above are in training at Milton & Co., Calcutta.

Apply to G. MILLS, Allahabad.

RACING PONY FOR SALE.

T.-B. Bay Aus. M. GRACE, by Dignity—Topsy 13-2 C. T. C. till 31st March, rising 6 years, a maiden, winner Rs. 199 once, won 5 gymkhana races out of six starts, a very promising pony, improving every day, only being sold as owner is giving up racing, very valuable pony for Assam sportsmen, bound to pay per way.—Full particulars and terms on application to Lieut. BAYLEY, 84th Regiment, Agra.

2. B. BALUCHI MARE, rising 5 years, fast and likely to turn out very well when full grown, very good across country, played station game of polo and with more training will be very useful pony, believed sound, sold for no fault, likely to make good pigsticker. Price... Rs. 400

3. A. D.-B. HAMMERLESS GUN, by Greener, top lover, both barrels choke, very hard hitting, in new leather case, gun recently done up, only sold as owner has another. Price 300

5. A Double Barrel Cape Gun, right barrel 16 [illegible] cartridge, left barrel 450 Express, recently done up in good case. Price 150

Apply as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO

THE

DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM

PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood ...	2	0
Scenes of Clerical Life, by George Eliot, with twenty illustrations	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Banking, by A. D. Cochrane	1	8
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley	4	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Shakespeare's King Lear and Indian Politics, by William Miller	0	8
All French Verbs in Twelve Hours.	0	8
French Test Papers, E. B. Le Francois ...	1	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	0
Handley Cross (2 vols) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Haylar ...	0	8
The Hosts of the Lord. By F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees ...	2	0
Sir Hector. By Robert Mackray ...	1	6
The Lord of the Sea. By M. P. Shiel ...	1	6
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
The Little Minister, by J. M. Barrie	0	8
A Victim of Good Luck, by W. E. Norris ...	0	8
Fantasy: A Novel, by Matilde Serao	0	8
The Astonishing History of Troy Town, by B...	1	8
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0	6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6
A Son of Mammon, by G. B. Burgin. ...	0	12
Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondely	0	12
Ever Mohun, by Fred Jane	0	12
The Golden Spur, J. S. Fletcher...	0	12
The Curse of Eden, by the Author of the Master Sinner	0	12

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OPPOSITE TO THE SIR MANGALDAS BUNGALOW.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed by the executors of the late Mr. Sadasiv Waman Kane, deceased, to sell by Public Auction the following property TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant. Sale to commence at 4 p.m. on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 720 square yards, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, out of Fort, Bombay, bearing Collector's old Nos. 686, 686, 723, New Nos. a-b-3147, 3147, 3147, new Survey Nos. 2 and 3-7315, 22-7315, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward No. 1396 (1) Street No. 230, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by Girgaum Back Road, on the east by the property of Raghunath Mukund, on the south by the property of Vishwanath M. K. Shirsagar, and on the west by the property of Keswjee Tulsidas.

Private offers for the above property will be received on or before the day of sale at the office of the Undersigned, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th January, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AND PROPERTIES AT PAREL ROAD, ARTHUR ROAD, AND CURRY ROAD.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties, on the undermentioned dates and hours, at the respective premises:—

On THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1902, at 4 p.m. Plots of land at Parel Road (Parel Road, Arthur Road Circle), bearing Ward No. 234, and Street No. 45, admeasuring together about 9,830 square yards.

On MONDAY, the 10th February, 1902, at 4 p.m. Properties at Arthur Road, near Parel, bearing Ward No. 240, and Street No. 254, admeasuring together about (3,448) square yards.

On THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1902, at 4 p.m. Property at Curry Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and containing by admeasurement about 3,290 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, below the office of Messrs. Gordon and Co., the following consisting of railway rugs, blankets, overcoats, dinner and breakfast sets, soda pint and half pint tumblers and glasses, cups and saucers, watches, handsome terra cotta and majolicaware telescopic lamps, Austrian new safes of sizes, screens, graphophone, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in pursuance of an order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 20th of June, 1890, the following remaining valuable jewellery, viz:—

1 pearl kanthi of one string containing 42 beads, 1 ruby and diamond brooch, 1 brooch set with button pearl and brilliants, 1 diamond shirpej, 1 pearl and brilliant earring, 1 ruby and diamond brooch, 1 pearl socini, 1 ruby earring with pearl socini, 1 ruby and diamond eardrop, 6 ruby and diamond buttons, 1 pearl and ruby pin, 7 pearl satlada of 5 strings, 7 pearl chugla, 1 diamond earring, 1 opal ghoseval, 1 sapphire, 7 sapphire ghoseval, 1 packet of 68 opals, 1 packet of 59 green stones, 1 packet of sapphires, 1 packet of poknraj, and 1 gold wristlet.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 11 CASES FANCY KNOTTED CHECKS, COTTON DRESS GOODS, PRINTED MUSLINS, AND WHITE COTTON DORIAS.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 691 of 1901, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Runchordas Seorjee, the following goods, viz:—

L050—1-2—2 cases each 40 pieces fancy knotted checks, 36 in. by 40 yards.
L051—1-2—2 cases each 40 pieces fancy knotted checks, 36 in. by 40 yards.
H419 D. B. L. C.—376-77—2 cases each 50 pieces fancy cotton dress goods, 27in. by 10 yards.
L084—3-4—2 cases each 90 pieces fancy printed muslins, 30in by 45 yards.
H471 D, B, L, C.—319-21—3 cases each 200 pieces white cotton dorias, 42in, by 32 yards.

SALE OF 10 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Lalljee Pragjee of Mooljee Jaitha Market.

Ex. s.s. Clan Macleod.

F. S. Co. 5811-20—10 bales grey shirtings, 36" by 38 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a Parsee gentleman consisting of cupboards, dressing and writing tables, marble top teapoys, bedstead, pictures, hanging lamps, clock.
5,000 white tiles, suitable for contractors.
1 very large size English cooking stove suitable for hotels.
24 best plated waiters, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 in.
12 dozen twill silk umbrellas, No. 1, 2, and 3.
The property of H. J. R. Hemming, Esq.
1 sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Piano by Soundy.
The property of Dr. Manekjee Bapoojee Labewala.
A large lot of stoppered glass, medium bottles and medicine pots. A good opportunity for medical gentlemen.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Gorji Amrit Khooshal Jawant Khooshal consisting of copper and brass pots, pictures, cup-boards, writing-box, bedstead, vase lamps, looking glass, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th prox. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the Old Light House, the very valuable and neat, substantial French-polished teakwood, blackwood household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior Persian large size carpet and rugs, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of Major J. P. BARRY, I.M.S., Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 24th January, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and "Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of D. A. PURDIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 second-hand strong landau in good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong second-hand landau in very good order, nearly new.
1 brown Australian gelding, 6 years, broken to harness.
1 strong-built Waggonette with hood and brake.
1 white bull mastiff bitch and 1 bull-dog.
1 young Jaffrabad cow in calf.
2 pairs fowls.
1 Berar buffalo giving a small quantity of milk.
6 Poona Cavalry best horses.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea-view Cleveland Hill, Worlee, near Cleveland Bunder, the very valuable plain and carved teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, valuable pictures, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks' and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, Parian terra-cotta and marble figures and busts, one second-hand strong English-built brougham by "Silk and Sons," one strong English-built victoria by "Kesterton," one dress coach by Silk and Sons, one English built landau by Kesterton, one bay waler horse, 16 hands, goes in S and D harness, one set plated mounted double harness, one set plated mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of H. A. WADYA, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Mehertai Ardaseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, bangles, emerald diamond and ruby rings, brilliant and diamonds necklaces, ruby necklace, brilliant and emerald bracelet, brilliant bangles, large and small emerald earrings, pearl necklaces brilliant earrings, diamond bangles, repeater gold watches by McCabe and others, superior gold watches set with diamonds, gold bracelets and necklaces, gold guard and neck chains, &c.

The jewellery will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1902.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-8	= —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-16	= do.
Bar Silver in London	25 1-2	= —1-8
Do. New York	55 1-4	= —1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11 1-2	= —1
Do. New York	4·86 5-8	= —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		= unchanged
,, Short London Bills 2 7-8		= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8		= ,,

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 51 (?) Jan.-Feb. sellers quiet but steady.

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-2 Jan. Feb. sellers quiet but steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills fo Rs. 70,00,000

Rs. 35·10 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 20·40 do. Bombay.
Rs. 12·50 do. Madras.

Rs. 68·00 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 8 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. Nil. were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2·00 do. Bombay.
Rs. Nil. do. Madras.

Rs. 2·00 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 8 per cent.

Total amount sold during week, 92,30,000.

Amount to be alloted next week, 80,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Madras 5 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bombay 3 ,, ,,
Calcutta 3 ,, ,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 42,000 bales. Spot 4 16-32 —1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept. Oct.
4·27	4·26	4·26	4·25	4·14
—2	—3	—2	—3	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	32,000 bales.
Do. last year	29,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	7,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4—1-16
Futures, month of April	8·01—11
Do. do July	8·03—11

Exports of Sovereigns to London per s. s. Catheine, Rs. 75,00,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1902:—

Cotton	13,473 bales.
Wheat	3,112 cwts.
Linseed	366 ,,
Rapeseed	3,406 ,,
Gingellyseed	8,965 ,,
Poppyseed	334 ,,
ground nuts	1,399 ,,
Castorseed	2,636 ,,
Rice	35,017 ,,
Myrabolliams	3,807 ,,
Cottonseed	5,002 ,,

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest unchanged a 7 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

EXCHANGE.—The market is steady, notwithstanding the large amount of Councils allotted, and the increase in the allotment for next week. The Bazaar have bought a fair amount of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. for two mails delivery. Quotations are all unchanged from yesterday, and we hear of few bills offered for sale. At the close there is a slightly steadier feeling. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d.
Do. Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 9-32d.
Do. France	170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	134 1-2
Do. Shanghai	183 1-2
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady at 96 for the 3rd February and 96-5 for the 3rd March settlement, and closes with buyers at these rates. A moderate business has been done during the day.

FREIGHT.—There is no change to report in this market. We hear of little enquiry at current quotations from shippers, and business is very restricted. It is reported that Antwerp has been booked at 14s. 6d. for April shipment.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firmer. Business has been done at Rs. 8-12 April-May and Rs. 8-14 6 March, Poppyseed is also firmer and Rs. 8-5 has been paid for April-May. Rapeseed, Castorseed and Groundnuts are all unchanged with little doing. Gingelly seed is steady at firmer quotations.

COTTON.—The market is weak with prices Rs. 2 to 3 lower. Sellers are anxious to operate, but there is very little enquiry either for ready or forward delivery. The Sutta market is also weak with scarcely any business passing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	161	155	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	172	166	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	173	166	...	,,
Belati, M.-G.	183½	177	...	,,
Khandeish	...	171	...	,,
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	185	179	...	,,
Jalgaum (M. G.)	...	173	...	,,
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	184	179	...	,,
Oomra Good staple	191	185	...	,,
Broach M.-G.	205	...	202	March 15, 25
Do. do.	203	...	...	Jan., Feb.
Bhownugger (H.G.)	...	...	181	May 25th
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	191	,,
Westerns	...	...	181	,,

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool 31st Dec. 1901:—During the past we k the market was closed for the Christmas holidays and so the business is very restricted. Prices are on balance about 7 points lower than a week ago. Receipts during the past few days have been rather heavy as compared with last year, which has given rise to some comment, and has raised the somewhat drooping hopes of the adherents of the large estimates. We hear, however, from reliable sources, that the increase in the receipts is simply cotton arriving at the ports, which has to be in time for shipment in December. In his "Cotton Facts" published last Friday, Mr. Shopperson estimates the crop at 10 1-2 millions, and this figure, we understand, includes the large amount of cotton carried over in the interior from last season. Mr. Shopperson estimates the consumption of American cotton at 10,700,000. Consequently, on his own showing, there will be a deficit of 200,000 bales. Now Mr. Shopperson, whom we know personally, is a very conservative and experienced estimator. He is far more likely to err on the side of prudence, and overestimate the crop and underestimates the consumption, than the other way about. In which case the deficit might be much larger. There seems to be a universal feeling that the year 1902 is going to be a better one than 1901, which was a year of war in South Africa, of drought in Australia and India, of troubles in China, and of great financial depression on the Continent,—a rare combination of adverse influences. Once the war is over, there will be a tremendous increase in the output of gold, which will give increased purchasing power to the nations and arouse that spirit of enterprise which for so long has been dormant. Spinners nearly everywhere have been buying most sparingly, and will no doubt one of these days have to abandon their hand-to-mouth policy; and when they do this, the full effect of a third small crop in succession will be faced. Therefore unless we are woefully mistaken in our idea of the crop, we think our spinner friends owe it to themselves to buy in every quiet market. It is just possible they may succeed in doing so at a few points below to day's prices under the temporary influence of heavy receipts. In acting thus, they will not be among those who come in with a rush when the strong advance, which we think must ultimately come, has already set in. Double options, M. A:—22 points. Double options, J. A:—30 points.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLLOWAY—January 1', at No. 1, Theatre Road, Calcutta' the wife of Major B Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL—January 16, at the Annfield Mission, Dehra Dun, the Rev Thomas, C M S, suddenly of internal hæmorrhage, aged 56 years.

ORTIGER—January 13, at Asansol, E I Railway, after a short illness, Joseph Ortiger, aged 65 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

— P. V. I. —
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
A NERVINE TONIC.

THIS wonderful medicine restores nervous waste, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves." An excellent stimulant taking the place of the insidious "Peg"; as a tonic to the convalescent it is unrivalled. It contains very powerful Nerve Foods, such as Phosporus, Damiana, Coca, &c., combined in such a manner as to form an Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 11-22m. Low water 5-32m. 5-41.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 10th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
H. E. Lord Northcote opens Framji Dinshaw Petit Sanatorium, Cumballa Hill, 4-30 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Shamsett Street Fair commenced yesterday, and will last for three days.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The British India steamer Bezwada, which arrived in harbour from Brisbane, yesterday, under the command of Captain T. E. Smith, has brought 554 horses.

REPORTED THEFT.—Parshotum Motiram, a resident of Bholwada, has reported to the police the theft of property valued at Rs. 537, from his house, some time during the last week.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Bassarat will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.—Mails for Shanghai per extra s. s. Claverdon will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p.m.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes:—Fourteen volunteers have left from Kathiawar, under Sergeant House, for the camp of exercise at Ahmedabad.—Mr. Alvarez, the assistant Medical officer of the G. I. P. Railway, has gone there as Honorary Surgeon, in charge of the camp.—The Political Agent, Colonel Kennedy, has come to Junagad. He had been to Porbander to inspect the island where Hajees are collected before embarkation for Mecca. A batch of Hajees numbering about four hundred has already left in a steamer chartered by the Government.—Wheat crops in Chamardi Mahal have been destroyed by rats.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dawood Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Inspector Haytor, with stealing articles of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 2, the property of a dhobie named Madhari Goonoo, who resides at Mazagon. The accused removed the clothes from the verandah of the complainant's house, where they had been left to dry. He was arrested red handed. He admitted five previous convictions, the last of which involved a sentence of two years' imprisonment. He had spent nearly six years of his life in jail. For the present offence he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 this evening:—

March	Viscount Nelson	Zehle
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Selection	The Emerald Isle	Sullivan
Barcarolle	Sur le Lido	Thony
Selection	Plantation Songs and American Melodies	Kappey
Valse	Matador	Deacon

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed bin Ahmed, a butcher dealing at Colaba, was charged with criminal breach of trust, by Shaik Biban Shaik Mohidin, a dealer in meat. Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for the accused. The complainant Shaik Biban Shaik Mohidin, gave rupees eleven to the accused, on Saturday last, to be handed to one Abdulla, a dealer in meat. It was alleged that the accused did not give the money to Abdulla, but absconded, and that the complainant, afraid he might squander the money, informed the police, and the accused was arrested on Wednesday night, and Rs. 7 1-2 were found on him. The complainant, in cross-examination said that the accused was his partner, and being afraid he might squander the money he lodged a complaint against him. The Magistrate discharged the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 30, for bringing a false charge against the accused. The amount of the fine was awarded to the accused.

FALSE COMPLAINT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Hindoo widow, Savitribai, was charged with stealing silver armlets valued at Rs. 37, belonging to one Ganu Dadu. The fact was that Savitribai was in keeping of Ganu Dadu and both lived at Fanaswadi. About 18 days ago, the complainant Ganu Dadu, opened his box, and found two silver armlets missing. He informed the police and the armlets were recovered from one Babaji Rama, brother to the accused. The accused said that she was in the keeping of the complainant and that he had got these armlets for her. Some time back the complainant had given the armlets to the accused for putting them on. Shortly after that a quarrel arose between them. Therefore she took the armlets to her brother for safe-keeping. The Court pointed to the fact that the accused's evidence was true. The complainant was fined Rs. 20 for making a false complaint. The money was given over to the accused as compensation. The armlets were restored to Babaji Rama from whom they were recovered.

DEATH OF MR. W. A. MUSKETT.—"The Penang Gazette" records the death at Kowloon, on the 1st instant, of Mr. W. A. Muskett, who for some years was sub-editor of the "Straits Independent," and subsequently edited the "Straits Maritime Journal" during 1895 and part of 1896. Born in London, he early joined a travelling theatrical company which got stranded in Constantinople. He afterwards travelled in South Africa, and eventually found his way to India, where, among other work, he edited a Poona paper, and where Mr. Harry Stanley was then starring with his burlesque company, which under the name of Harry Pyne he joined as scene painter. He remained some years with Stanley, and rose from scene painter to leading comedian, author and stage manager. Having left the Stanley Company, Mr. Muskett, no longer Harry Pyne, conducted the "Straits Independent." He wrote burlesques which were successfully performed by Penang amateurs. After leaving the "Straits Independent" he joined the "London Lyric" Company then travelling in Penang, and later on was with Miss Ada Maven's Company in India and Burmah. Eventually he took over the editorship of the now defunct "Maritime Journal."

A CASE OF OPIUM POISONING.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Ganga, a Hindu woman, aged thirty, who was alleged to have committed suicide by taking opium in consequence of her having been accused by her husband Luximon of being on improper terms with another man. The evidence of the opium vendor at Null Bazaar went to show that the deceased had purchased one tola of opium from his shop on the day previous to her death on the 13th instant. Dr. Powell, the coroner's surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, could detect no trace of opium or any other poison and consequently the contents of the deceased's stomach were forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government. That officer now reported that he had failed to find any poison. Dr. Powell in his evidence stated that he also tested the contents of the stomach and failed to find any opium. Dr. Powell further stated that in some cases in which death was undoubtedly due to opium, chemists had failed to detect any poison in the body. In such cases the time of absorption of opium would be shorter. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Hirabai, wife of Gordhan Kakam Soni, residing at Bazar Gate Street, charged one Ambaram Magan, a goldsmith with defamation. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant said that the accused and the complainant both lived in the same house. On 24th October last gold ornaments, valued at about Rs. 1,600 were stolen from the accused's house. The accused gave a report of the theft in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 28th October last. The report contained some remarks against the complainant, attributing improper relations between the complainant and one Sitaram, who was alleged to be the thief. Mr. Sanderson, Acting Superintendent of Police, said in his evidence that the accused reported nothing about relations between the complainant and Sitaram; but three persons Gordhan Soni, Jivan, and Chabid informed him of it. Mr. Wadia withdrew the charge and accused was discharged; but he intimated his intention to proceed against the other three.

MORTGAGE OF A MILL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar gave judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in the suit brought by Poonamchand Caramchand of Ahmedabad against the Hitwardhak Cotton Mill Company, Limited, having its registered office at Kalupur in Ahmedabad. The plaintiff by his suit claimed that he might be declared entitled to the assignment of further policies to the extent of one lakh of rupees, and to receive the money payable in respect thereof by the insurers; that the defendant company might be restrained by injunction from receiving any portion of the money, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rivet Carnac and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamitram, and Madon, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering his judgment, said the question in the case was what were the arrangements made between the parties in regard to the assignment of the policies, and the burden lay on the defendants to prove that the change in the deed from Rs. 2 1-2 lacs to Rs. 3 1-2 lacs was a fraud on the part of the plaintiff. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Bhaishankar was instructed to prepare the draft and the mortgage deed; and Utamram was present at the interview. Ishwarlal had denied that the draft was read over to him at the time it was executed. The version given by the plaintiff, his lordship said, was a true one; and he was corroborated by Utamram. Ishwarlal's story appeared to his lordship improbable, and his lordship could not believe that a man in Ishwarlal's position, carrying on the management of a mill, could not take care to see what terms were agreed upon, and what was inserted in the deed before it was signed. It was not likely that a man of business like Ishwarlal would sign the deed without reading it, or the purport of it being explained to him. His Lordship said that from the evidence he had come to the conclusion that the defendant company agreed to give policies to the plaintiff to the extent of 3 1-2 lakhs, and not for 2 1-2 lakhs as was contended, and that no fraud on the part of the plaintiff had been proved. The effect of the correspondence, His lordship said, was that the real object of sending exhibits 8 and 9 was to convert them from silent to working policies, and not that they were all sent; and Mr. Bhaishankar selected only the policy for 2 1-2 lakhs, and returned the others. In regard to the policies, Mr. Bhaishankar had an interview with Mr. Ross, whose evidence his lordship said was against the plaintiff. His lordship here commented on Mr. Ross's evidence, and next referred to the letters; and said that the plaintiff had demanded assignment of the policies to the extent of 3 1-2 lakhs. The probable explanation appeared to his lordship that 3 1-2 lakhs was inserted in the deed but when the assignment of the policy was made, Mr. Bhaishankar might have advised his client, the plaintiff, to take only 2 1-2 lakhs for the time being, reserving the right at the same time to demand assignment of further policies for one lakh under the deed. His lordship in conclusion said that he could not draw any presumption adverse to the plaintiff from the correspondence, and passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs, including the costs of the motion. The monies deposited in the Bank of Bombay in the names of the solicitors of the parties were ordered to be handed over to the plaintiff.

A CLAIM BY TRUSTEES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Starling gave judgment on the reference made by Mr. E. Grey, Collector of Bombay, of the case in which the trustees of the Hindu Burial Ground; of the Gaud Sarasvat Brahmin temples; and of the Walkeshwar Temple, claimed to be the owners of a small piece of land required by the Bombay Municipality for the building of a latrine Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the trustees of the Burial Ground; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, for the trustees of Mr. Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community.

Mr. Justice Starling said there was nothing to show that the trustees of the Burial ground Committee ever had any right to the ground in dispute. He held that the property formed a portion of the land belonging to the Walkeshwar temple and decided that the amount awarded for its purchase should be given to the third parties to the suit.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 10th January were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	324	234
Karachi	29	26
Poona (including Cantonment)	392	374
Districts.		
Kaira	75	46
Broach	115	77
Surat	88	72
Thana	39	30
Khandeish	222	197
Nasik	121	87
Poona (excluding City)	145	89
Satara	1,066	787
Sholapur	57	36
Ahmednagar	21	19
Kolaba	3	1
Ratnagiri	8	7
Belgaum	845	711
Dharwar	981	706
Bijapur	4	4
Kanara	56	35
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	23	23
Kolhapur	1,238	857
Cutch	44	38
Rewa Kantha	1	6
Baroda Territory	71	50
Sachin	15	7
Janjira	16	14
Aundh	37	15
Savanur	44	49
Total	6,098	4,618
Week ending January	5,746	4,338
Total to date	637,761	489,154

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur Savantvadi, Akalkot, and Bhor, were, free during the week.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE WATER TAX.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. D. E. Watcha presided.

Mr. Vithaldas moved the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, regarding street scheme No. 2 of the Improvement Trust.

The motion was carried.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The consideration of the Budget estimates for the coming year was then proceeded with.

Mr. Cuffe, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved and it was carried without discussion, that a general tax at 10 per cent. including contributions from the Government, the estimated revenue from this source being Rs. 26,87,000 the wheel tax and tolls was passed at Rs. 3,52,000 and town duties, Rs. 10,75,000. The following licenses were also agreed to dangerous and offensive trades; Rs. 63,000 streets and buildings Rs. 4,100, and Land conveyance, music etc, at Rs. 27,900. The revenue arising from this source is therefore estimated to amount to Rs. 95,000. The receipts from Government which are estimated to amount to Rs. 1,44,000 for liquor licenses, and Rs. 2,24,000 for tobacco duty, were also agreed to.

THE WATER RATE.

The Halalkor Tax was subsequently proposed at Rs. 7,72,000 and the water tax at Rs. 14,47,000, a total for these two items of Rs. 22,19,000.

To the Budget estimate for the Halalkor Tax Mr. Cuffe, the Chairman of the Standing Committee moved an amendment. The mover of the proposition, he said, had anticipated something of what he was about to say in bringing forward that motion. It seemed to him knowing that the question of rates rested with the Standing Committee, that it would be very unsound to leave the matter to come up for consideration there, and to leave the Corporation to make a provision or reckon in a certain income for the coming year, if it was under contemplation on the first of April to reduce the amount of income realised by the sale of water. He thought that was sufficient reason to justify him bringing two amendments that afternoon. He held no brief for the mills or any other industries in Bombay. The representatives of those industries were sufficiently numerous in the Corporation to speak for themselves, he approached the whole question from the standpoint of the Corporation and from that standpoint alone. This commodity which the Corporation supplied —water—was being retailed out to the Municipality in a way which, to his judgment, was hardly creditable to a local self governing body. The Corporation said to one person: "pay us 4 per cent on your rateable value and you shall take as much water as you like," and they said to another "Yes, you shall have as much water as you like by meter measurement, and in consideration of that privilege you shall pay twelve times as much as the other people.' Now, was that a state of affairs which reflected credit on the Bombay Municipality. Was that a state of affairs which appeared to the members of the Corporation generally to be one which they ought to associate themselves with for a longer period than was absolutely necessary. He knew it would be said that industrial concerns like mills got their water brought into Bombay at the expense of very considerable cost and capital laid out by the Municipality, and as a consequence they might expect to be charged at a much higher rate for their water than private consumers. Well, as to that objection he could only say that it was apparently not one that was shared by a very large number of other municipalities. There was this much to be said, he thought in favour of his contention. Those who were called upon to pay this higher rate furnished employment to the best part of one eighth of the poorer class of Bombay. The present system bore most unfairly upon certain portions of the community of Bombay. He was quite aware that good grounds should be advanced for adding to the deficit which was already large, and were he not convinced that the addition which would be made if his proposal was carried would be in no way prejudicial to the future finances of the Corporation, he certainly would not be there to propose it. He had brought forward the proposal because he did not think that they ought for any longer period to countenance a state of affairs which was unjust.

A JUST REDUCTION.

A proposal had been made by Mr. Hormusji. The effect of that proposal, if carried, would be to still further reduce the charge which those who paid by meter now had to pay, and logically Mr. Hormusji's proposal would come to this very soon—those good people would get their water free of charge. Mr. Ibrahim quoted a certain counsel's opinion and he (the speaker) believed he said they had been informed that no charge in excess of the cost of the water to the Municipality could be legally made to consumers. How then did he explain this charge of 12 annas to those who paid for their water by meter. He believed that it was the case that they had been legally advised that they could not charge people more for the water than the actual cost of the water to the Municipality, and yet they were charging people something that was very much in excess of what the water cost them. On the other hand, moreover, they were charging a portion of the community something like two annas less than what it cost the Municipality to import that water into Bombay. He asked members seriously to consider whether this arrangement was one which they ought to perpetrate. He did not suggest now that the taxation of the other class should be increased. His proposal simply was that those who paid for their water by measurement should be more justly treated, and that the rate should be reduced to nine annas, involving, as it did, a sacrifice of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,20,000. He did not think the Corporation could possibly lend its name to the excessive charge which was made to these people, and especially when it was considered that the Corporation looked to mill owners and people similarly situated for real co-operation in the matter of the prevention of waste. It seemed to him that that portion of the community had very special claims upon the Corporation. Unless therefore, it could be shown that the proposed addition to the deficit already budgetted for was really prejudicial to the finances of the Corporation then he thought that they were that afternoon bound to pass his amendment. He moved then, that the Budget estimate in respect of water be adopted at Rs. 6,41,550 instead of Rs. 7,62,000 as proposed in the Standing Committee.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher in seconding the amendment said that he was glad that a gentleman who was not interested in mill or any other industry had brought forward that amendment. Practically they sold water at 60 per cent loss to those who consumed water and paid 4 per cent only, whereas they made a profit if 6 per cent. from those who paid by meters. Such a parallel it would be difficult to find in any part of the world. Bombay paid twelve annas for a thousand gallons, whereas some of the European cities paid much less.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil said that water was brought into the city for domestic consumption and not for cotton mills and other industries in the city. If there was however, a surplus quantity of water, it might be sold for industrial purposes to mill agents and others, who made lakhs of rupees by their quarter anna commission. Supposing the tax on water suplied to mills was reduced it would benefit only the mill owners and mill-agents and not the poor employes. The Municipality had been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the purpose of sanitation, but they were at the same time framing such hard and fast rules as to make the people stint for wter. The meters affixed to some of the chawls in the city was productive of hardship to those who were not given a sufficient supply of water. Unless Mr. Cuffe added the words "for domestic purposes" to his amendment he would vote aganist it.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji observed that the prosperity of Bombay was due to mill and other industries in the city. Had it not been for the mills and other industries, Bombay would have been a fishermen's village. The greater part of the wealth of the city was due to mill industry, which it was their duty to support.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji thought that the representation of a body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce deserved the best attention of the Corporation. But the question was how was the deficit of Rs. 1,20,000 was to be made in the budget, if Mr. Cuffe's amendment was carried. If Mr. Cuffe were to show how he proposed to meet the deficit without laying any additional burden on the poor, he would be prepared to support his amendment.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said that the Corporation ought not to deal with such a weighty document as it came from the Chamber of Commerce, in a perfunctory manner. It must be discussed by the Standing Committee in all its details, before it was disposed of by the Corporation. The Corporation were not aware of what the Commissioner thought about that representation. He suggested that both Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Hormusji should for the present not press their amendments, but allow the matter to stand over until the opinion of the Standing Committee was obtained. The tax might, until a better system was advised, be levied as in the previous years.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he agreed with Dr. Katrak. A question of that character should be considered by the Standing Committee before it was disposed of by the Corporation. The petition should in the first place be referred to the commissioner for favour of his opinion and the matter might be submitted to the Standing Committee, who, after considering the matter in detail would make their own recommendations to the Corporation. No sensible man would vote for a change of that character without having the whole thing thoroughly shifted. They would never place their finances on a sound basis until they saw that their normal revenue balanced their normal expenditure. It was no use drawing upon their surplus cash balances, which had been now diminishing from year to year. If they reduced the rate of meter measurements the general water rate must be increased. Water was brought into the city first for sanitary purposes and then if they had a larger quantity than their usual consumption, they could sell it at a higher rate.

Mr. S. D. Khote said that councillors seemed to run away with the idea that the mill owners were a rich body and therefore they must be fleeced as much as possible. The matter had already been long before them and he did not know how long they were going to postpone it.

Dr. Sukhia supported Mr. Mehta's arguments.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram said that he sympathised with Mr. Cuffe's amendment, but he did not know how the deficit caused by it, was to be made up. In his opinion it was advisable at present to reduce the water rate on mills.

Mr. Wadia supported Mr. Cuffe's amendment.

Dr. Cawasji Hormusji cautioned the Corporation against relying on the surplus cash balance, which was decreasing from year to year, to meet the deficit which would be caused by reducing the water rate on mills.

On a division Mr. Cuffe's amendment was lost, a large majority voting against it.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Janeta, 2,179 tons, Captain A Ford, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain T Bobb, sailed yesterday, for Akyab, in ballast.

THE steamer Dromonby, 2,353 tons, Captain F McCulloch, sailed yesterday, for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 2,616 tons, Captain J Black, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,188 tons, Captain J C Williams, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain T L Molony, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Busreh 6th January with a general cargo 44 cases opium, 30 horses, and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain T E Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bisbane, 12th December with a general cargo and 554 horses, 8 grooms, and the following passengers:—Mr R J Hunter, Mr L D Hunter, Mr A C Richards, and Mr C V [illegible]mb.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Henry Bolckow s	Molony	Busreh, Jan 6
23	Bezwada s	Smith	Brisbane, Dec 12
	R I M S Minto s	Hendley	Aden, Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Kt. Templar s	Finnis	Calcutta
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf
	Dromonby s	McCulloch	London, &c
	Trentham Hall s	Black	Antwerp
	Wistow Hall s	Williams	Karachi
	Bhundara s	Bobb	Akyab

The steamer Janeta, Captain Ford, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Onda, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
,, Palitana, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20—Strs. Nurse, Cassovich, Aden, Jan 2; and Scindia Abrey, Glasgow via Liverpool, Dec 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20—Strs. Mozaffari and Malda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
Jan. 4	Baron Cowdor	Calcutta
12	Battersea Bridge	London
14	Ockenfels	Bremen
14	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Scharlachberger	Bremen
16	German Cruiser Thetis	Colombo
16	Okenfels	Bremen
14	Clan Gordon	...
19	Shahjehan	Rangoon
21	Dupleix	...
21	R I M S Canning	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—13 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—85 cases wine, D Dadabhoy; 21 cases ham, bacon and cheese, and 64 cases oilmenstores, etc, D A Cowasjee; 12 cases still wine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 56 cases still wine, Phipson and Co; 11 cases photo material, etc, B Sakharam and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—67 cases still wine, Phipson and Co; 35 cases wine, Morenas and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—40 cases schnapps, J Framjee.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Caledonia s—55 cases still wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—15 bales paper, A K H Ghiawala.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—81 bales wool, R M Kooka; 930 cwt oil cakes, R Fazal; 2,100 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 18 bales hemp, L Nanabhoy; 8070 cwt cotton seed, M Valabdas; 4,000 cwt cotton seed, W Bechur.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s - 26 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 2 cases tortoiseshell, R Mahomed; 23 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djebouts s—2,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Vienna s—571 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Albenga s—3,306 bales cotton Glades and Co; 200 bales cotton-fly J. C. Toddy walla, 75 bales hump, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 335 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassam and Co; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 87 cwt turmeric, A H A Currim and Co; 900 cwt gingelly seed, 200 cwt myrabollams, 2,334 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1 potorosa oil, Baner and Krause

Matin s—150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trentham Hall s—162 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Albenga s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 787 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schmer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Kelvin s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aston Hall s—1,980 cwt groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Georgian Prince s—8,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 tons old iron, Italian Colonial Trading Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Nilo s—200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,000 cwt castor seeds, Italian Colonial Trading Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 419 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—350 bales cotton, Shingtai Company; 325 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 15 bales cotton, Framjee Sons and Co; 620 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co: 100 bales twist, J David; 250 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co: 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 775 bales twist, Tata and Co; 350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, A C A Tyeb.

Claverdon s—300 bales cotton, Shingtai Company; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Drissa s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE interesting announcement is made that Harmston's Circus, will open in Bombay on Thursday next. The recent success achieved in Calcutta and Burma Show that the attractions of the Circus remain unimpaired. Since its last visit to Bombay the previously huge company has been increased by the addition of many wonderful performers and no other combination equal in strength and variety is to be met with in the East. The recurring visits of Messrs. Harmston's Show are always cordially welcomed and there is no doubt that as on the occasion of the last visit the Circus will have a very successful season in Bombay.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE Grand Masonic concert takes place to-morrow night at the Town Hall under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Lord Northcote D. G. M. of Bombay and G. M. A. S. F. I. The programme consists of vocal and instrumental items which should please all lovers of good music and a very large attendance is anticipated. The reserved seats are now being booked at Messrs Seymour Dove & Co., Meadow's Street.

Madame SCHUMANN—
"I have asked for an ERARD Piano."
MENDELSSOHN, writing from Germany—
"The difference between your instruments and those which are manufactured here is so great! It is like hearing a full Orchestra near a small Piano."
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"Those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well."
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"It would be impossible to improve the touch, and never have I heard richness and mellowness so admirably combined as in the last WORK of ART of 18 Great Marlborough Street,"
M. PADEREWSKI—
"I play only on an ERARD whenever obtainable."
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"I have cherished your Pianos since I first began to play."

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UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Allouard B Miss
Asho L Miss
Beni Prasad
Berry C E
Blow T B
Bestrup Miss
Brown M Miss
Campbell F A
Charnaty, A
Clark R J
Collier R B
De Harinath
Dewing, C
Fek F A
Fenton W H
Frankian H
Goretti L
Graham G E R
Hanterives, L D
Harper, F E
Husen M H
Ilso F H
Innes F
Landor H S Mrs
Levy Otto
Machland F C
Margeson L Miss
Mejani M
Montague Mrs
Moore Mabel Miss
Moses A Miss
Morer C
O'Connor C Miss
Omeara Glande
Peters Miss
Pozzi T
Pressman E
Rachman S Mrs
Robson M Miss
Rosenberg F
Rumian V Miss
Rylands R
Ryves, A K Mrs
Sanderson B
Sanker A Mrs
Scott D A Miss
Silva Livio
Sinclair M Miss
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Sylvester J D
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Dress SHIRTS	,,	4-0
Dress GLOVES	,,	1-8
Dress TIES	,,	0-8
Dress SOCKS	,,	1-0
Dress PUMPS	,,	9-12
Dress BELTS SOFT SILK	,,	5-8

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OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 25th instant.

2. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday the 25th instant, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.

Members are reminded that additional prizes are to be given this season towards which scores made at class firing will count. Marksmen only will be eligible for these prizes.

The attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday the 25th instant, for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

Members who have already completed Class Firing up to and at 600 yards will be credited by head-quarters only with a Commanding Officer's Parade for to-morrow (Saturday).

3. Letters F and G Companies will parade at 8-15 p.m. on Monday, the 27th instant, at St Mary's College grounds, Byculla.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

Officers Commanding Companies will provide their own refreshments.

Letter E Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Monday, the 27th, and Friday, the 31st instant, at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki; Forage Caps, Belt and Side Arms to be worn.

Refreshments will be provided.

Attendance at the above parades to count as Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1902.

BOMBAY CENSUS REPORT.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES'S report on the census of 1901 of the island of Bombay, to which we briefly referred yesterday is a remarkable work, teaming with information, the collection of which was a task of some magnitude. The enumeration reveals the fact that the population has fallen from 821,764, to 776,006, a decrease of 45,758. The explanation of this falling off is patent to any one acquainted with the history of Bombay in the past few years. But Mr. Edwardes does right to place that explanation on record. He shows that while the total is an approximately accurate estimate of the island's population at the time the census was taken, it does not represent the magnitude of the population that would have been resident here under normal circumstances, and an epidemic of plague had not been raging. Persons who emigrate from Bombay during the cold weather recrudescences of plague Mr. Edwardes divides into three classes—those who go far afield and stay away for months, those who fly to temporary camps at Mahim, Dadar, Sion and other places on the island, and those who seek refuge at Bandora, Virar, Coorla, or Kalyan or intermediate stations, travelling to Bombay every day. It was impossible to include the first section of these in the population of Bombay, though doubtless they would feel hurt at being left out of calculations, which apply to that which they call their home. Those in temporary camps were included whilst a rough enumeration of those whose places of business are here and go to outlying districts, attempted through the railway season ticket offices. By this means Mr. Edwardes comes to the conclusion that although the actual population enumerated was 776,006, there are 43,200 refugees who would bring the total up to 819,206, a total which added to 114,000 who died of plague, would have given us a total which might reasonably have been expected, viz., 933,206. Mr. Edwardes, however, believes the refugee figures would be more correctly stated at between seventy and eighty thousand, and that the normal population would have been 970,000. Speaking generally, remarks Mr. Edwardes, it may be said that the troubles of the last six years have robbed the island of nearly two lakhs of inhabitants. We believe these computations to be as nearly correct as possible, and it is pleasant to think that but for our misfortune, we should still have had the largest population in India and have been entitled to style ourselves the second city in the British Empire, for, despite the pretensions of Glasgow in that direction, we are still appreciably ahead of her.

The area of Bombay island is set down at 14,342·30 acres equivalent, in round numbers to 22·41 square miles. In expressing the density of the population, the report gives the average number of persons to an acre, and we find that the total density has decreased from 57·75 to 51·47, which compares favourably with the London and Calcutta figures of 1891, the former being 56 and the latter 54. But it must be borne in mind that the method of dealing with the homeless population may cause us to make a better appearance in this matter than we do. In the census of 1901 rather than give this or that homeless person a fictitious abode in any one section, it was deemed advisable to exclude them from the reckoning, and to calculate the density from the number of persons actually living in houses in each section on the night of the 1st March. By his calculations the Census Commissioner was able to ascertain the wards whence plague refugees fled. North Fort, Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum and Chowpathi are the areas from which the plague exodus annually occurs. Mr. Edwardes shows Mandvi to have been steadily losing population since 1881, and he observes that if the increase of population and of density per acre in Parel, Sewri, Sion, Mahim and Worli may be taken to pourtray a desire of the part of the city population to distribute itself northwards, there is no ground for despondency regarding the future welfare of the city. The growth of factories and mills since 1881, has augmented the industrial population of these sections; and Mr. Edwardes is doubtless correct is assuming that with increased facilities of transit, the mercantile and official classes might be encouraged to relieve the pressure of population in the central wards by establishing houses in Sion. The suggestion is not a new one. The desirability of improving facilities for such a distribution of the population has been urged on numerous occasions in our columns, and various schemes for relieving pressure have been formulated. So far, however, little has been done to bring about the desired changes. The Port Trust's new railway may have some effect, but it will be a long time yet before we have a second Bandra on the Sion side, far longer before the resources of the islands in harbour as residential quarters are indented upon. Yet while the report shows a diminution in density of the population, it shows Bombay still wants elbow-room and the necessity for finding it becomes more pressing.

The chapter dealing with the religions of the people tells us that in filling in the returns in this column, though on the whole the schedules were satisfactorily handled, there were here and there clearly erroneous entries. Such statements as "The spirit of the Inscrutable," or "Father, monotheist; mother atheist; son, theist" were, Mr. Edwardes observes, clearly inspired by a desire, not uncommon among persons who should know better, to air a meagre wit at the expense of the Abstraction Office. Agnoticism, Freethinking and Theosophism share with a strange creed, recorded as "Optimism" the honour of being to all intents and purposes extinct. Mr. Edwardes might easily have devoted a special chapter to the humours of the census. But he refrained. Under the head of Infirmities, for example, some specimens might have been obtained. The column of the schedule headed "Insane, Deaf-mutes from birth, totally blind or leper," furnishes some. One European, we are told, found that the filling up of the schedule might have upset his equilibrium. A fond parent had not discovered by March 1901 whether his three-year old daughter was deaf and dumb, while a Parsee barrister-at-law gave the information that though mute at birth, he can now speak. Another resident stated that he had all he required for the body, but preserved a deplorable silence regarding his spiritual welfare. Clearly Mr. Edwardes had ample material. But we have forsaken the grave features of the volume for the gay, and must retrace our steps to the chapter on religion. As perhaps the most noteworthy result under this head the increase in the population borne by the Mahomedan community to the total population is cited. Whereas ten years ago they formed 18·9 per cent. of the whole population, to-day they form 20·07. "A gentleman, well acquainted with the Mahomedan quarters of the city," suggests an explanation of some portion of the increase that during famine years, when the price of food grains in the city rises, and large numbers of destitute pour into Bombay, the lower and poorer classes of Hindus are very prone to adopt the faith of Islam, with a view to sharing in the daily allowances of food supplies by the rich musjids in Kolsa Moholla, Nawab Moholla, and similar localities. In the course of a single article it is not possible to give an adequate idea of the amount of information contained in the volumes for which Mr. Edwardes is responsible. They are full, complete and as nearly as possible accurate. The literary finish of the report and the despatch with which he got it into the hands of the printers, we do not think have been equalled.

GOVERNMENT AND THE JUDGES. IN the current issue of the "Indian Review," Sir John Jardine has an instructive article on the relations between the executive and the judiciary in India. There is no article of faith that the Englishman at home cherishes more fondly than his belief in the independence of those who hold the scales and the sword of justice. To ensure the independent administration of the Law, Parliament has made provisions which secure the judges in their offices so long as their behaviour continues good. In India there is a closer relationship of control between Government and the judiciary, though in recent years the Government of India has wisely refrained from exercising the powers it undoubtedly possesses. Sir John Jardine points out that since 1861 the conflicts between the executive and the judiciary have been few, and seldom violent. The Fuller case which arose in 1876 was the most important, for it served to indicate the difference between the position of Judges in England and in India. The Judges of the Allahabad High Court resented Lord Lytton's denunciation of the way in which they had disposed of the Fuller case, and in passing on the protest the Government relied on the Act of Parliament which gives the Supreme Government the superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of British India. Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India, pointed out that Parliament had provided that Indian Judges should hold their offices during the King's pleasure, and added that "the right to dismiss any person holding an office carries necessarily with it the right to indicate the conduct, which may, if persisted in, incur dismissal." He hoped, however, that this wide question would long remain purely speculative, and as a matter of fact it has so remained. There have indeed been occasions, when the indisposition of the Supreme Government to exercise the ultimate right of control which they possess not only over Judges, but over the Local Governments has not appeared to the best advantage. In reference to the sequel to the case of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Sir John Jardine expresses the opinion that instead of tacitly approving the promises given by the Bombay Government to magistrates and judges who had obtained office by bribery, Lord Lansdowne's Government should have used the controlling power to revoke the promises already made and prohibit the making of fresh ones. In the end the Bombay Government had to break its promises which were pronounced invalid in consequence of the protests of Justices Birdwood and Jardine who, jealous of the pure administration of the law, declared that it should not be exercised by persons open to the charge of corruption. Although the Bombay Government described this as an "unjudicial denunciation" and considered the advice of the judges "extremely inconvenient" the case, as Sir John Jardine observes, affirmed the right of His Majesty's Judges to inform the Crown in judicial matters, when the ministers of the Crown are ignoring the law.

IN THE GREAT SAHARA. THE Great Sahara desert is hardly the place where one would expect to find a scientific expedition in search of biological specimens and information. Yet we learn that such an expedition, organised by Mr. J. I. S. Whitaker, the well-known naturalist, and led by Mr. Edward Dodson, a young explorer of no little experience, has made a long journey into this much-dreaded North African waste, and has achieved results which, if not so extensive as was anticipated, are at least very interesting and valuable. Mr. Dodson tells the story of his adventures in the Sahara in a way which shows that his heart and soul is in exploration. The starting place was Tripoli and the objective was Sokna, a small oasis with a population of 2,000 and a Turkish Garrison of 200 men. Adventures on the way to Sokna were frequent and exciting. Scorpions and centipedes of enormous size abounded, and "Ghibli" winds, says Mr. Dodson, were so bad that the noses and lips of the members of the party cracked and bled. Only at intervals of twelve hours—and sometimes considerably longer than that—would they come across an oasis or get an opportunity to quench their thirst. In a Roman reservoir right in the middle of the desert a remarkable discovery was made—a whole patch of brilliantly tinted flowers being found. These, however, turned out to be of the "everlasting" variety. They were withered and dried, there was not a drop of moisture about them. On the last stretch before arriving at Sokna one of the Turkish escort died, and a day or two later some of the nomadic Arab tribesmen in the district tried to ambush the party. Happily, however, they were warned in time. "While encamped in one of these Wadys," says Mr. Dodson, "an Arab rode in to warn us that the Wafella were going to attack us. He urged our followers to desert and leave the two Christians to their fate. . . Next day we observed through our glasses a party of Arabs waiting for us behind some scrub in a torrent bed, through which we should have had to pass. We immediately altered our track, and the rascals were so much surprised at our having discovered their whereabouts that they bolted." The party had some very curious experiences. At one place they visited, none of the natives had previously seen a white man, and all the women and children bolted because they had been told that "Christians ate children." Sokna was reached after a wearying and painful march, but the results of the expedition did not satisfy Mr. Dodson, and notwithstanding that the men of the caravan tried to mutiny, he bravely determined to push on to Murzuk, 150 miles further on in the desert. When that place was reached, the camels were so hungry that they endeavoured to eat the skeletons that were lying in the open tombs outside the city. This expedition is not the least noble example of pluck and perseverance in the face of danger and hardship which British explorers in the pursuit of scientific knowledge have passed through. Mr. Dodson was dissatisfied with the results of the journey so far as the immediate object of the expedition was concerned, but to put against the comparative failure of the expedition from the point of view of natural history, is the fact that Mr. Dodson has been able to map out some entirely unexplored tracts of country and has made important alterations to already existing charts. These results in themselves are very important, so that neither Mr. Dodson nor the organiser of the expedition have any reason to be discouraged.

A ROYAL SALUTE of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 o'clock yesterday morning; in honour of the accession of King Edward VII.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 21st January was 987, giving a death-rate of 66·13 per annum per thousand as against 74·16 the corresponding period of last year, and 98·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 123 died from fevers; 296, plague; 4, small-pox; 2, leprosy; 99, phthisis; 54, diseases of the nervous system; 132, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 42, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 516; Hindu low caste, 109; Musalman, 223; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 31; European, 3; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 324 as against 224 the corresponding period of last year, and 213 the average over the past five years.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, whose recent explorations in Thibet and China have created so much interest is a Swede by birth, and is 36 years old. He began a life of exploration in 1886, and has travelled much in Persia, Mesopotamia, Khorassan, Turkestan, Central Asia, Western China and Thibet. His great journey was in 1893-97, when he went from Orenburg to Peking via Lop-nor and Thibet.

IN a diary of the tour of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore published in the "Mysore Standard" we learn that news having come in "of a kill in the jungle, the Royal party at once left for shikar and returned at 4 p.m. bagging a big royal tiger measuring nearly 15 feet! Even the tiger was afraid to face His Highness and with great reverence seemed to have gone over to the side of the Doctor, who took sure aim and brought him low with three shots." Then Mr. Raghavendra Rao, with admirable presence of mind, "exposed his camera to the dead brute and the shikar party."

THE Royal Commission on Tuberculosis have accepted the public-spirited offer of Sir James Blyth to utilise two of his farms in Essex for the purpose of making experiments with a view to proving or disproving Koch's theory. It will be remembered that the German savant caused the great sensation of the Congress by asserting that human and bovine tuberculosis are distinct diseases. This is now to be put to the test by experiments of the most exhaustive nature, which will be spread over a period of at least two years. It will not be surprising if the Stansted farm should teach us as much about this fell disease as the Rothamsted experimental farm has increased our knowledge of agricultural chemistry.

JUDGMENT was given by the Verona Court on December 30 in the action instituted by Lieutenant Trivulzio belonging to an Alpine Regiment against Signor Tudeschini the Socialist Deputy on account of some statements made into the "Verona del Popolo" a newspaper managed by the defendant. According to these statements the plaintiff had killed his mistress Isolina Canuti and cut her body in pieces. As a matter of fact the Lieutenant was arrested and charged with the murder when the body of his mistress was found some time ago in the Adige, but he was acquitted of the charge. Signor Tudeschini was found guilty of criminal libel and was sentenced to 23 months and six days' imprisonment to pay a fine of 1,450 lire, to pay 1,600 lire damages to the plaintiff and costs amounting to 3,600 lire. The trial has been followed with great interest by the inhabitants of Verona. The journal "Avanti" states that Signor Tudeschini will appeal against the sentence.

AMONG the Jews the situation remains, as ever, profoundly instructive. The race preserves its identity despite that loyalty which sent 3 per cent. of adult males to fight in South Africa. Dr. Herzl, the Zionist leader, has achieved a Pyrrhic victory by securing an interview with the Sultan, but the Palestine concession remains, despite a recent telegram from the Porte, quite as far off as ever. More important are those purely religious questions which are becoming painfully intense among Jews in England, and which result in the imitation of many Christian methods of philanthropy, though not, as yet, in a theological rapprochement. The evangelisation of Jews, like the Protestant propaganda among Roman Catholics, has been slow in its results. An Italian priest, Miraglio, secured alien consecration as Bishop, and has repeated the oratorical successes of Savonarola. He came, however, to this country and so escaped the honour of imprisonment. In Austria, too, the Old Catholics are very active, and John Huss like Joan of Arc, may be patronised with a belated canonisation. But various Protestant agencies have had to reorganize their financial machinery in Italy, and the converts in that country, as in Spain, are few and comfortlessly situated. The Italian Government, the Church, and the Socialists play a triangular game, in which each pair of combatants are mutually opposed. The Protestants are not Socialists, and therefore suffer very much as some evangelistic missions do in this country because of their opposition to trade unionism and their indifference to municipal reform.

THE MAKING OF A SAINT.

AND THE CREATION OF RELICS.

BY E. A. REYNOLDS-BALL.

Joan of Arc has long been popularly enshrined in the hearts of the French people as a saint, coming second to the official patron saint, Ste. Genevieve—though, as a matter of fact, this decided femme incomprise has never even reached the first step of the saintly hierarchy—beatification.

However, the official journal of the Vatican announces that the formal Bull of Canonisation of Jeanne d'Arc will shortly be promulgated. At the present juncture this step comes, indeed, rather as a surprise to French Catholics, as her popularity has distinctly declined within the last few years.

The insertion of a new saint in the Calendar (duly followed by its inclusion in the "indispensable Whitaker") is certainly little regarded by the ordinary reader. Even those who give a second thought to the question of the origin of these saints have probably some vague notion that the inclusion of the name of a new saint is fortuitous and arbitrary, and imagine that the vacancies in this hagiological livre d'or are in the gift of the Pope and the Sacred College. In short, it is supposed that the honour of sanctity is a kind of sacred analogue of the lay orders of knighthood. The average layman naturally fails to appreciate the significance of the numerous stages of the two processes, beatification and canonisation, which have to be passed through before a candidate for saintship can become a duly accredited saint.

Very few of those who are admitted into the lower grade of the saintly hierarchy—beatification—actually reach the stage of canonisation, and on what principle a selection is made from the ranks of the venerated for full saintship is known only to the Pope and the Sacred College. At all events says Mr. E. A. Reynolds-Ball in the "Daily News" centuries usually elapse before the apotheosis of a Beatified takes place. For instance, St. Vincent de Paul, one of the most famous saints in the Calendar, the founder of the Order of "Little Sisters of the Poor," who was born in 1576, did not attain full saintship till 1747.

Originally martyrdom was an essential qualification for canonisation, those whose claims were based chiefly on miracles seldom reaching a higher stage than beatification. Of these miracles two were considered the "irreducible minimum."

Perhaps the most famous lay saint in the hagiological Calendar is Louis IX. But though the claims of the King who built the Sainte Chapelle and brought the Sacred Crown of Thorns to France might be supposed to be sufficiently strong, yet the Bull of Canonisation was only granted after a most searching inquiry into the veracity of the fifty-seven miracles attributed to his relics.

The procedure in the inquiry into a saint's claim to canonisation hamthamthe hambthebh submitted to as searching an examination and scrutiny as are those of a claimant to a lapsed peerage in the English House of Lords. In fact, before the saint can be formally inscribed on the Canon Sanctorum he must survive the ordeal of twenty-six processes, including those for the preliminary stage of Beatification. In the first instance, commissioners are appointed by the Pope to institute preliminary inquiries. Their report is submitted to a special tribunal of clerics, who decide if the candidate is worthy of the first degree of hierarchical rank, which is called Beatification. A second tribunal, after a considerable interval—in the case of the latest canonised saint, Rita de Cascia, over 270 years—then considers the question of the admittance of the Saint to full canonisation. At this trial the candidate's interests are looked after by an official, who is styled the Dei Advocatus, who is opposed by the Promotor Fidei, popularly known as the Diaboli Advocatus. Probably many persons who use the phrase are unaware that the familiar expression "devil's advocate" owes its origin to a Roman Catholic ceremony.

After the decision of this tribunal in the candidate's favour, the final ratification by the Pope is alone required for the admittance of the Saint into the Roman Catholic Calendar.

Since the Reformation the admittance of fresh Saints into the Calendar is a comparatively rare event. One reason for the paucity of claimants for canonisation is said to be the enormous cost of the procedure. A curious example of this is to be found in the Borromeo family of Milan. It was found that the cost of obtaining the Bull of Canonisation for the famous Saint, Charles Borromeo, was so great that the family refrained from pressing the claims of another saintly personage, a cousin of St. Charles, on account of the expense! Then it must be remembered that in a less credulous and superstitious age a more searching examination into the antecedents and alleged miracles of Saints is now insisted upon. It is also said that the canonisations which have been granted by the Vatican have to some extent been influenced by motives of public interest and Church policy. The canonisation of the Jesuit Martyrs in Japan, the victims of the religious persecution early in the seventeenth century, for instance, was said to be prompted by a desire to encourage the zeal of the Church at a time when the temporal power was threatened.

An immediate practical result of Canonisation is that the new saint's bones become of enormous value as relics. Fortunate, indeed, is the church or religious foundation which could attract hosts of pilgrims by exhibiting on the anniversary of a particular saint a small fragment of his bones or even a toe-nail or a single hair. Even the value of relics of a monarch like Louis IX. was greatly enhanced when they could be venerated as those of St. Louis. In fact, these relics were scrambled for by sovereigns, the great abbeys and Cathedrals in a most indecent fashion. The first distribution of the relics resulted in a portion of the skull of St. Louis being apportioned to the Sainte Chapelle, another portion to the Abbey of Poissy, while the Metropolitan Cathedral-Notre Dame had to be satisfied with a rib. Then the Church of Montjoie venerates a relic which is said to be one of the bones of the sainted king's hand. As for the heart, though several churches claimed to possess this, the balance of evidence is in favour of the relic enshrined at the Cathedral of Monreale, near Palermo, being the actual heart of Louis. What remains of the personal relics of St. Louis, as well as the Crown of Thorns and other alleged relics to which the Holy Chapel owes its existence, are now in Notre Dame.

The rare ceremony of Canonisation in St. Peter's, with its splendid and imposing ritual, is calculated to impress even the most uncompromising Protestant. Regarded merely as a great religious pageant, it is only surpassed by the gorgeous and imposing ceremonies on the enthronement of a new Pope. The whole nave of the Cathedral is filled with a specially invited audience. A special throne (sedia gestatoria) is erected for the Pope behind the high altar, and as he enters the church, preceded by an apparently interminable procession of ecclesiastical dignitaries in full canonicals, from Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops to Canons, priests, and monks, representing every order the famous silver trumpets sound a blast, and the Anthem "Tu es Petrus" is sung. As soon as his Holiness is seated on the throne beneath the huge baldacchino of silver cloth, the Cardinal Vicar of Rome twice formally demands that the name of the saint-designate may be added to the catalogue of the saints. Twice the Pope replies that the will of God should first be sought by prayer. Whereupon solemn litanies are chanted. Finally the Pope reads the Bull of Canonisation, which decrees that the Servant of God in question shall be inscribed in the Canon Sanctorum, and that his memory shall be celebrated throughout the church on a given day. Then the Te Deum is sung, and the pealing of bells from every church in Rome announces to all the faithful in the Eternal City the admission of a new saint to the Roman Catholic Calendar. A Mass in honour of the new saint, celebrated by the Pope himself, concludes the ceremony.

WE hear from a correspondent in Italy that the rate of money exchange this winter has fallen one franc in the £, causing a serious loss to English tourists. The rise in value of the Italian currency must be due to a restricted circulation of Italian notes. The case is the reverse of that which arose at the time of the Abyssinian war, nearly six years ago, when, after the disasters of that spring, English exchange rose to the almost unprecedented amount of 28 lire to the £. The lira and the franc, by the way, are theoretically identical in value.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TELEGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.

BOMBAY, JAN. 23, 1 P. M.

Owing to a breakdown on the Teheran Telegraph line (the Indo-European) all the traffic is diverted to the Suez line, and hence there is a congestion of traffic and no Press telegrams were received up to noon.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

METHUEN'S RUNNING FIGHT.

PRISONERS AND CATTLE CAPTURED.

BRUCE HAMILTON ACTIVE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that Lord Methuen made a running fight of eight miles and captured a Boer laager at Boschpoort besides 24 prisoners, 91 waggons and carts and 2,000 cattle and some stores.

General Bruce Hamilton in a night march against Botha captured 27 Boers.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

January 14th :—At Mooiplaats—Wounded severely, left knee, Brevet Major H. T. Madocks attached to 5th Imperial Yeomanry; severely in back, Lieut. C. J. Warner, 5th Imperial Yeomanry.

17th :—At Standerton—Dangerously ill of enteric, No. 4868 Pte. Kentish and at Ermelo No. 4869 Pte. F. Pugh, both 19th Hussars.

19th :—At Charlestown—Dangerously ill of dysentery. No. 1657, Sergeant Major Snowdon, 20th Hussars at Elandsfontein, dangerously ill of enteric, No. 4,669 Private J. Massey 5th Dragoons.

20th :—At Bezindenhautshraal—Died of wounds, Captain C. H. Fitzgerald Imperial Yeomanry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

RUSSIA AND THE GULF.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, in reply to an amendment of Mr. Walton's which was subsequently withdrawn, said our object in Asia was the maintenance of the "status quo" and there was no reason why the desire to maintain British interests in Persia should lead to anything but friendly relations with Russia. But we must not seek such relations at the cost of Treaty rights.

It was, he said, impossible for the Government at whatever cost to abandon our rights in Persia and especially in the Persian Gulf and Southern Persia.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

In the third test match at Adelaide, the Australians in the second innings have made 201 for 4 wickets. Hill scored 97.

THE MINISTERS AT PEKING.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Ministers of the Powers have presented their credentials at Peking.

Small escorts accompanied them from the Legations to the forbidden city.

THE LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS AND MR. CAWLEY'S AMENDMENT.

It is explained that the Imperialist Liberals did not vote for Mr. Cawley's amendment, because they [illegible] speech was sub- [illegible] Chesterfield [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain [illegible] stantially an adoption of Lord Rosebery's C[illegible] programme.

THE PRESS ON THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

The newspapers of all shades praise Lord Cranborne's speech regarding Persia, and agree that we cannot allow the establishment of a foreign naval post at the gates of India.

The "Times" says that to allow the establishment of foreign bases in a region of such vital importance would be an act of treason to the Empire.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND PERSIA.

The Russian papers are indignant at Count Buelow's mention of Persia as a country in which Germany's world policy in interested.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

The Marquis Ito has left Rome for Naples.

THE CORONATION.

GIFTS AND ADDRESSES FROM INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Referring to the offers of presents by Native Chiefs for presentation to the King in connection with the Coronation, a circular letter issued by the Home Department states that no present from individuals in British India will be received for transmission to England.

Addresses will only be received from individuals of high position and from public bodies, subject to the recommendation of the Local Government or Administration obtained beforehand, and by whom they will be forwarded to the Government of India.

PLANTERS AND THE TEA DUTIES.

THE PROTEST MEETING.

SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT AID TO ENGLAND.

The meeting of protest at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, against the proposed additional tea duties was large and influential. A number of speeches were made and telegrams of support read from planting bodies in all parts of India.

The resolutions as already wired were passed, the speakers pointing out the inability of the industry to bear any additional burden.

Mr. Turner, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who presided, said that the need for providing money was fully recognised and there was no desire that India should not bear her part. As tea duties were out of the question, he suggested that the Government of India should follow the example set by some of the colonies in coming to the help of the mother country in connection with the war by contributing towards the cost of troops sent from India to South Africa.

THE RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The War Office have again decided that applications from officers of the British service to retire cannot be granted until the cessation of hostilities in South Africa.

THE FAMINE.

INCREASE OF NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

A further increase of 25,000 persons, in the numbers on relief, has taken place during the past week and brings the total up to 2,08,000.

There are 43,000 persons in aid of gratuitous relief, the remainder are on works in Bombay and Sindh. Baroda and Bombay native states continue to account for by far the greater number of distressed people.

There is no scarcity whatever in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces or Berar, and only 2,890 persons are one relief in Panjab, and 676 in Madras. The Rajputana States, however, now return 12,500 persons in receipt of assistance.

IMPE[illegible]AL ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

PE[illegible]ON TO PARLIAMENT.

The following Resolution has been passed by the Council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association that a reply against the decision of the Government of India to the Memorial of the Association be now prepared and presented to the British public and British Parliament, by an Anglo-Indian deputation to England; and that the requisite funds be immediately raised. The Council calls upon the community to help them in their efforts by voluntary subscriptions.

CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 23.

A meeting of landlords of the Poona cantonment was held to-day, presided over by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee, to protest against some portions of the Cantonment House Accommodation Bill which would arbitrarily deprive them of land upon which they and their fathers have built houses, understanding that the land had been given them by Government. The gathering was a representative one. The meeting expressed deep gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Pugh, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Mr. Sivram for the interest taken by them in this Bill and hoped that the hon'ble members would make the same uncompromising stand at the second reading of the Bill and endeavour to get Chapter II which dealt with proprietory rights, eliminated altogether as it is opposed to all the recognised principles of law and purports to introduce matter which is entirely outside the scope of the Bill which is professedly simply to provide and regulate house accommodation for military officers. The passing of Chapter II will, they feel, have a most pernicious effect upon the existing belief in the good faith of Government.

It was also urged that the Bombay Government Resolution No. 1774 of 6th June 1865, admits that lands in Cantonments have become private properties. The conveyance between private owners of the proprietory rights in land, made under the sanction of General Officers, Commanding who are the accredited representatives of Government, show this while all the acts of the authorities demonstrate that the regulation of 1827 is a dead letter. Quite recently the Poona authorities have themselves paid for lands taken from the owners for Government purposes.

THE SITUATION AT KOWEIT.

COLONEL KEMBALL GOES ON TOUR.

LAHORE, JAN. 23.

The latest news from Koweit shows that things are quiet there. The Turkish officials at Busreh have taken no further action after the last rebuff, but it was fully expected now that Ramazan was over, the hostility between Rashed and Mubarouk would break out again.

Colonel Kemball, who had hurried up to Koweit the preceding week, returned to Bushire and on the 12th instant the Pomone and Redbreast called at that port on their way down the Gulf, the former only stopping to coal and proceeding to Bombay the same day.

Things so far have been settled, that it was given out that Colonel Kemball would leave Bushire in a [illegible] on his annual tour down the Gulf. couple of days [illegible]

THE FAMOUS SWED[illegible]SH TRAVELLER

INTERVIE[illegible]WED.

celebrated Swedish
Doctor Sven Hedin, the [illegible]viewed in Lucknow,
traveller, having been inter[illegible] the comforts in Indian
expressed his admiration fo[illegible]ends to visit India again,
railway travelling. He int[illegible]hat it may be on a matri-
and it is not improbable t[illegible]edin is 36, a smoker and
monial tour. Doctor H[illegible] a comfort in privations of
pays tribute to tobacco as[illegible] of his forthcoming book
exploration. Doctor Hedi[illegible]h his own sketches and
will do the actual writing [illegible]dish and will be pub-
himself. The illustrations wit[illegible]or Hedin leaves
photos he will write it in Swe[illegible]nt for Calcutta
lished in eight versions. Doc[illegible]years ago in
to-day with his faithful Cossack serva[illegible]
to see the Viceroy, whom he met five [illegible]
England.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

COLOMBO, JAN. 23

Prince Ranjitsinghji is due at Colombo on Monday by the Ophir, en route to India.

A friend of his is awaiting his arrival, and hopes to arrange a cricket match here.

DEATH OF THE BEGUM SAHEB OF PALANPUR.

PALANPUR, JAN. 23.

A Palanpur correspondent telegraphs :—It is with a feeling of deep regret that I have to inform you of the sad death of her Highness the Begum Saheb of Palanpur, yesterday evening. This melancholy event has cast a gloom over the city, and has greatly marred the domestic happiness of the Royal family. The deceased Begum Saheb had very admirable qualities which endeared her to all.

The State and agency offices are closed to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Matiana left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's chartered steamer Quito, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin, Extra, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 17th instant, left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-4 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-16
Bar Silver 25 1-2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

The Lt.-Colonel of the 2nd Connaught Rangers goes on half pay from the 8th proximo.

Sir Hector Macdonald has resumed charge of the Belgaum Command.

The Depot of the 20th Hussars will be sent home.

The Depot of the 3rd Hussars remains in India, but any families desirous of going home will be sent.

Information has been received that the 5th Dragoons and 9th Lancers will probably be sent back from South Africa to India in April.

Two sections of the Murree Mountain Battery now employed on the Waziri blockade move to headquarters at Abbottabad, preparatory to proceeding to Mandalay in relief of the 9th Mountain Battery. Their place on the blockade will be taken by two sections of the Lahore Mountain Battery from Dera Ismail Khan.

The Marine steamer Canning carries to Bombay drafts of 500 men from British Regiments in Burma for despatch to South Africa, arriving in Bombay on the 15th February.

It has now been settled that the Wakool and Aurania will leave Bombay on the 17th February with drafts for Natal, returning to arrive in Bombay in March with drafts. The Tagus and Syria leave Bombay on the 3rd March with drafts, arriving in Natal on the 17th. The Bavaria leaves Natal with drafts on the 17th February, arriving in Bombay on the 3rd March. The City of Vienna also sails early in February.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase of twenty-six officers to the Indian Medical Service.

The number of troops representing the Native Army and Imperial Service Corps to be sent home for the Coronation will be one thousand.

Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, has been granted five months leave home in March, Captain Armstrong, Resident Surgeon, Nepal, officiating.

A big surplus is expected in the Indian Budget this year, mainly owing to the absence of troops in South Africa.

INQUIRIES are being made as to the possibilities of raising a Native Infantry Regiment in Coorg, with its headquarters at Mercara.

THE 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will shortly leave South Africa in the transport Sicilia for Aden in relief of the Royal West Kents, who will go to Malta in the same transport.

MAJOR Carruthers, Adjutant, Behar Light Horse, has been appointed Brigade-Major to Major-General Hill, Inspector-General of Volunteers, for the remainder of the cold weather.

THE FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT SANATORIUM.

A NEW BOMBAY INSTITUTION.

THIS afternoon His Excellency Lord Northcote the Governor of Bombay will formally open the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Sanatorium at Cumballa Hill, the gift to the Parsee community of the late Seth Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The new institution is a much more imposing establishment than that which has existed for so long at Colaba. The work has been carried out by Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the executors of the donor at a cost of Rs. 5,50,000. The building stands in a prominent part of Cumballa Hill, and its upper storeys command a magnificent view of the sea. The site is thoroughly healthy, and the grounds and building together cover an area of nearly 20,000 square yards. An idea of the magnitude of the building itself may be gleaned from the fact that the main facade is 293 feet long and that facing south-west 227 feet. The structure is architecturally imposing. Over the entrances are terraces which communicate with the first floor and with spacious mosaic laid corridors running the whole length of the building. The sanatorium is constructed of blue basalt, as regards the plinth and coping, Coorla yellow stone in the piers, pilasters and chairs, and Porebunder stones in the fluted column pediments, cornices, strong courses, parapets, balustrades, etc. The architect is Mr. Shapoorji N. Chandabhoy, M.S.A., F.S.Sc., (Lond), of Bombay, and all of his work bears the stamp of careful study. The disposition of the rooms and the ventilation and lighting arrangements could not have been better.

The kitchens are all separated from the living rooms by an open court, and there are 36 sets of apartments, each capable of accommodating a small family. Each set of apartments is composed of a sitting room, measuring 14 feet by 17 feet, a bedroom of the same dimensions, a good sized kitchen, a separate nahani, and a bathroom, and a dining verandah. The sewage and drainage has been carried out on most modern principles, and is the first of the kind that has been done in Bombay. It has been carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. C.C. James, M. Inst. C. E., the Municipal Drainage Engineer of Bombay. It is hoped that this new system of drainage will eventually solve the problem of the disposal of sewage in undrained areas, and the result of the installation at the new sanatorium will be watched with keen interest. Bombay may congratulate herself on having secured another valuable acquisition in the way of public institutions. The sanatorium will be devoted especially to the care of the needy classes, and many will have cause to be exceedingly grateful for the late donor's munificence.

THE 2ND ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

THE hired transport Armenian, Captain A. S. McConkey, will sail to-day for South Africa, with the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The strength of the regiment is 23 officers, 3 warrant officers, 960 non-commissioned officers and men, with
[illegible]and 249 boxes of ammunition. The Ar-
6 horses, [illegible] of the 4th Bengal Rifle Bri-
menian takes one officer [illegible] of the R. F. A., one
gade and one horse, one officer [illegible]3 followers and 2
officer of the 15th Bengal Lancers, [illegible]sioned officers
horses, one officer, and 150 non-commis[illegible]wers, and of
and men, 2nd Oxford L. I. and 2 follo[illegible] The regiment
the special service 3 men and 1 horse. [illegible]cial trains,
will be railed from Deolali in two spe[illegible]k at 6 and
which are timed to reach the Sassoon Do[illegible]he names
6-30 a.m. to-day. The following are t[illegible]
of the officers :—

2ND ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Lieut-Col A J Murray D S O
Major G M Mackenzie
Major E A Strachan
Major T G C Reynolds
Captain F G H Cunliffe
Captain E S Carey
Captain R W H Mitchell
Captain J Evans
Captain G C Grazebrook
Lieut C H G V Stokes
Lieut N H Lincoln
Lieut C T Knaggs
Lieut G R V Steward
Lieut W P Thompson
Lieut J B Dand
Lieut W A C Kinsman
2nd Lieut G C Adams
2nd Lieut J H W Makin
2nd Lieut J H R Yardly
2nd Lieut G M. Jennings
Captain and Adjutant Clarke
Captain and Quarter Master V Jones
Captain H W Gratten R I Mal
Lieut Col Lisle 4th Bengal Rifle Brigade
Major Clarke Oxford L I
Captain J S Cortett 15th Bengal Lancers,
Captain J F I H Doyle R F A

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL.

THE last of the qualifying competitions for the Forty-Twa medal was played yesterday morning under handicap. The entry was not large and the scoring was high. Of 17 competing only 7 returned cards, Mr. Fisher being first with 45 and Mr. Stiven second with 47, both from scratch. The six winners of the qualifying rounds, who have now to decide among themselves the destination of the medal, are Messrs. Pechey, Barr, Coombs, Francis, Carnegie and Fisher : play to be over two rounds of the course. The following are the returns of yesterday's play :—

(1) P F Fisher........45 Scr
(2) J Stiven........47 Scr
(3) O W Francis........53 less 5
(4) H G W Methle........43 plus 1
R Aitken........49 Scr
(6) M Barr........52 less 2
(7) V Bramley........58 .. 7

IT has now been definitely decided to place the Jubilee statue of the Queen-Empress near Lord Lawrence's statue in Calcutta, and the Viceroy will unveil it in March.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE WATER COLOURS.

To turn from the oils to the water colours at the Bombay Art Society's exhibition, at the Sir J. J. School of Art, is in every way a refreshing change. There is a breezy atmosphere about the room which is at once charming and attractive. The two rooms indeed are on a different plane altogether, the water-colours being as tasteful a collection as one could well expect to find. The Bombay Society have reason to congratulate themselves and to be congratulated upon the generality of the work this year. Wherever one turns, one is met with a refreshing transparency of colour, and a tasteful choice of subject that is to say the least highly commendable. There is, too, a good deal more landscape than among the oil colours; and probably for that reason alone the work appears bolder, more open, and less restricted.

One of the first studies to catch the eye, as one enters the room, is a charming little landscape by Mrs. Chitty : "Back Bay from Malabar Hill." The position is well chosen, and the picture is a thoroughly tasteful little composition, the temptation to overcrowd it with detail having been studiously set aside. If there is a fault it is probably that the colours are rather cold. The composition, however well merits the prize which has been awarded to it. Colonel G. Strahan exhibits a clear and carefully executed drawing "The Water Lake, Kashmere." This picture is nicely treated and the colours are harmonious. "The Taj Mahal" by B. Roedent makes a pretty little composition, though it is lacking in colour and has rather an amateurish and washy appearance. On the other side of the doorway is a charming study drawn mostly in body colour : The Dishwar Valley, Devosplaty by C. Cromellin. The foreground is especially well treated, and the whole drawing shows a capital knowledge of the brush. A step or two further on is a charming little bit of work, which, surrounded by other more pretentious drawings, might well be overlooked. This is a sketch of a Delhi Street by Mr. Cooke. It is a capital little impression in every way, full of colour, and light, breezy and atmospheric. Further on is another of Col. G. Strahan's pleasing productions "Sunrise on the Snows." It is replete with light, although the foreground is dark.

Another meritorious impression is from the brush of Miss Helen Pirie : "Evening. The Panjeuli Range from the East." The cold grey sky and the chilly greys of the mountain peak are fully suggestive of what the artist meant to depict. Perhaps this desire to produce a "cold" effect, has unintentionally introduced a little harshness in outline. However the study is a skilfully drawn impression. It is impossible to walk down the room without being brought to a full stop before Col. Strahan's work. One of the most careful drawings of the room is from his brush. Right opposite the entrance is a charming water study : "Waterfall below the Koladvi Glacier in the Lidar Valley, Kashmir." It is closely stippled and carefully drawn, but it has a wonderfully breezy look about it. Perhaps, it is rather too heavy in the foreground to be perfect as regards composition, but it is nevertheless a choice bit of drawing. A tasteful little flower study : "Allemanders" by O. Supple is given a place in the corner of the room. Two of the best drawn figure studies in the water colour section occupy the same frame. They are the work of S.R. Hurpanhally and Chunilal Murlidhar. The colours are good, though hardly so commendable as in much of the landscape work. The chief fault of their sketches is that they are rather harsh in outline. However, they make a capital pair, and the work is wonderfully alike considering that they are by different artists. Another study by M. G. Joshi possesses a good deal of merit, but it is quite spoiled as a work of art by want of care displayed on the background. Further on is a gorgeous study by F. York Smith.—"Golden Temple." In this the drawing is in places faulty, and the colours might be cleaner. Miss Dwa Dais exhibits "After Sunset," an attempt to produce an impression of waning light. However what would otherwise have been a pleasing little study has been marred somewhat by harshness of outline. One fails to realise what purpose has been served in the drawing "An Indian Style Bungalow." The best of the black and white work is perhaps R. H. Ottikar's "Figure from Life," number 314 in the catalogue. This is a boldly drawn and on the whole a well shaded figure of a native woman. It fails in places in matters of detail, but otherwise it is excellently done. The whole of the black and white work is very commendable, and it would not be a bad thing if slightly more attention were paid to it.

As as been said already there is a lot of excellent work to be found in the water colour room, and the general tone of the drawings is quite above that of the oils. Of course, however, it is impossible to make a direct comparison between work in different mediums. There are in the water colour section several "drawings" which might have been left out without detracting either from the interest or the value of the exhibition. Some of them regarded as works of art are surprising, weird and wonderful. But these only serve to throw up all the stronger, the general excellence of the majority of the collection.

The exhibition continues to attract a fair amount of attention from the public.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

THERE was a fairly large attendance of ladies, European, Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan, at the Cama Hospital on Wednesday, the 22nd, to assist at the distribution by Her Excellency Lady Northcote of the doles apportioned by the Committee of the Ladies' Victoria Memorial Fund to the poor convalescent patients who were discharged from the Cama and Bai Motlibai Hospitals on or about the Anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria. Lady Northcote arrived at 5 o'clock, and was accommodated on the verandah of the Hospital, which answered excellently the purpose of a dais. In the spacious and beautiful garden, were seats for the patients who could attend, the nurses, and the visitors. The doles consisted of saris and other material comforts for the poor women. The convalescents were led up in sections by the nurses in charge and Her Excellency presented each one with a sari, warm clothes, and packets of tea and sugar, the gift prepared for her. They were of every age, many being decrepid, but all were glad of the timely present. At the close of the proceedings, Dr. A. M. Benson, First Physician of the Cama Hospital, at the desire of Her Excellency, informed those present that Lady Northcote would invest Miss Atkinson with the Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an honor which had been somewhat tardily accorded that lady for her heroic and devoted nursing of plague at the outset of that dreadful visitation when its mysterious onslaught had terrified and practically paralysed all Bombay. Miss Atkinson then volunteered her services in assisting to organise the nursing in the Arthur Road Hospital, and subsequently in the Mahim Hospital when it was started.

Mrs. E. M. Slater, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, in moving a resolution of thanks to Lady Northcote for distributing the doles, explained how the sum collected, Rs. 14,000, had been converted into Government securities, and the interest on that amount during the year had been divided between the Cama Hospital, the women's ward of the European General Hospital, the Bai Motlibai, the Parsi Maternity Hospital and the Leper Asylum at Matoonga for distribution to the poor convalescents leaving Hospital on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's death. Among the lepers there cannot unfortunately be any convalescents, but they got their dole all the same. Lady Jenkins seconded the resolution, and Her Excellency gently disclaimed having been the prime mover of the Ladies Memorial, giving Lady Jenkins credit for it, but expressing the pleasure she experienced in distributing the gifts to the poor convalescents. Her Excellency before leaving visited the wards of the Hospital.

His Highness Aga Khan sent that day a gift of twenty blankets for distribution to the outgoing patients. It was announced that any donations of money, clothes or other comforts would be gratefully accepted as the date for doles again came round.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

CHRISTMAS and the visit of the Irrigation Commission, writes our local correspondent, are things of the past. A dance which was to have been held at the Railway Institute in honour of the former had to be put off as no band could be got for the date originally fixed. It took place, therefore, after the holidays were, properly speaking, over. As for the Commission, its doings have already been reported in your columns. The lack of interest taken in its proceedings by the public was striking. The sitting being in the Ripon Hall and open to all respectable people one would have expected a large audience at any rate of the English knowing population; but as a matter of fact not more than half a dozen persons appeared. Perhaps the fact of the sitting and of its being public was not sufficiently advertised, but in any case a great many who knew and might have been expected to attend stayed away.

The annual Siddeshvar fair in Sholapur took place in the first half of this month. The shops consist of tent-like constructions temporarily erected on a street lined with more or less permanent plinths, which, except at fair time, are fair and untenanted. Besides grain shops, sweet-stuff shops, coppersmiths' shops, bangle-sellers' shops and the like, which are the backbone of most fairs, this mushroom bazaar contains the Indian equivalents for whirligigs, living skeletons and fat ladies, and here and there one comes upon a theatre or a biograph, of sorts. But evil days seem to have fallen on the City, for after threatening for months plague has at last undeniably got it in its clutches once more. The mortality therefrom is not as yet high, as plague mortality goes, but from half a dozen to a dozen cases are returned daily and the residents are shaking the microby dust of the place from off their feet. Many of the villages surrounding Sholapur are infected and we shall be lucky if the other towns of the District escape. More than sufficient for the day, however, is the evil thereof; and as plague appears to be about the only natural phenomenon (I suppose it is a phenomenon?) in the universe which knows no law perhaps it won't be so bad after all. All the same I don't mind offering 2 to 1 on plague.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of Lieut.-Col. L. L. Fenton, late Acting Political Agent, Mahikantha, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieut.-Col. O. P. Kennedy, Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for 15 months.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Khandesh, is appointed Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. E. V. Mackay, on return to duty, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. J. G. Foard becomes Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. F. H. Warden becomes Second Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. F. T. V. Austin, deceased.

Mr. E. F. Green becomes Third Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Warden.

Mr. H. R. Hume is appointed Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Green.

Mr. W. Heyland is appointed Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Hume.

Mr. K. A. Reinold becomes First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Heyland.

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher becomes Third Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. J. E. Penton, deceased.

Mr. H. Pogson is appointed Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. E. H. Ingle is appointed Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Pozson.

Mr. K. C. Rushton becomes First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Ingle.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C. I. E., has been permitted to resign the Bombay Establishment.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS EARTHNUTS.

A GENERAL memorandum on the earthnut crop in Bombay and Madras, states :—In Bombay the 1901-02, cultivation of the crop is practically confined to the British districts of the Deccan, Belgaum, and the adjoining Native States. For the British districts the area reported is about 44,600 acres, which is 14 per cent. short of last year's area and about 67 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years. In Sholapur and Belgaum there is some increase over last year's area attributed to seasonable rain for sowing and to the timely supply of water from canals. In Satara the decrease is partly due to injury by disease during the last five years. Elsewhere the decrease is due to deficient rain at the time of sowing and to a short supply of water in the wells. The crop is in fair condition in Khandesh, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum, and in irrigated land; elsewhere poor. The yield is estimated at 27,000 tons, which is about 12 per cent. in excess of last year's crop, but 36 per cent. under the average of previous three years. In the Native States there are about 16,700 acres, being 33 per cent. over last year's and about 7 per cent. over the average of the previous three years. Rain for sowing was timely, but later the crop suffered from deficient moisture. The yield is estimated at about 10,800 tons, being more than double that of last year.

In Madras there is a marked recovery in the area sown from the depression of recent years. In South Arcot the area reported far exceeds that of any previous year and is nearly three times the average of recent years. The increase in other districts, except North Arcot, is also large, especially in Anantapur. The recovery is to the favourable character of the sowing season, but is also assigned to the introduction of a new variety. The crop is almost everywhere stated to be in fair to good condition, and though the reports indicate a yield of 77 per cent. of a normal yield from the area sown in rayatwari villages, it seems probable that the yield will be greater.

The export trade in earthnuts in recent years fell to a very low level, in consequence of bad seasons and the deterioration of seed; but with the introduction of a new variety and a return of good seasons in Madras, where the crop is most largely grown, the trade seems to be approximating to the dimensions it attained before the period of depression set in. The quantity exported in the last five years has been (cwt)—

	From Bombay	From Madras	From other provinces	Total.
1896-97	238,802	247,185	298	486,285
1897-98	19,966	24,579	194	44,739
1898-99	76,728	10,296	737	87,761
1899-1900	23,904	131,840	175	155,919
1900-01	28,960	202,672	123	231,755
1901-02 (eight months)	10,166	451,474	129	461,769

BURMA RICE.

The District Officer's reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st December 1901, in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, are to the following effect:—

Summary.—The area reported to be under rice cultivation in the fourteen principal rice-growing districts is 6,482,657 acres, being an increase of 21,008 acres over the area reported last month, mostly due to revised figures from the Pegu district. The anna estimate is practically not altered. The estimate of the surplus amount available for export to Upper Burma and other countries remains unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MINTO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Lieut.-Commander C. B. Hindley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 14th January, she has come here for repairs, and has been relieved by R. I. M. S. Mayo. She has brought the following passengers :—Lieut. W. H. Annesley and two men 1st R. W. Kent Regiment, seven men R. G. A., Mrs. Kemp and child and one European insane.

THE TRANSPORT SCINDIA.

The hired transport Scindia is now expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th February from South Africa and not on the 23rd instant, as was stated previously.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

MID-WINTER COSTUMES.

FANCY DRESS.

NEW YEAR'S CUSTOMS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

THERE is, at present, no very decided change in fashion to chronicle. For one thing, the present style of dress is, on the whole, becoming, and will see us well into the Spring before any really radical alteration is made. The general wearing of white, either all white, or some prominent touch of it in the costume, has already been noted. For morning and walking dress shorter skirts are, very sensibly, adopted, the sweeping train being relegated to its proper place—the house and for afternoon visiting or evening use. The most marked change is seen in sleeves and out-of-door wraps, and in these we note not a forward, but a retrograde, movement. We have reverted so much these last few years to modes long past that now a glance over an old fashion-book hardly causes astonishment, and we see clearly whence our present day modistes draw their inspirations, which are devoid of originality, being merely adaptations of old models. We are adopting quite the old form of wraps, like the full pelisses and pelerines our grandmothers delighted in. For example, a long pelisse of grey plush, with wide open sleeves and three frills round the bottom, is cut with a short Empire waist, drawn in by a belt of the plush fastened with a huge silver button. The fur trimming takes the form of a wide stole-ended boa of grey fox, the sleeve borderings and huge muff being of the same fur; wide ruffles of old lace appear on the sleeves, at the throat, and ends of the muff, the hat being of grey beaver with black ostrich feathers and silver buckle. Suede-coloured velveteen is the material used for a charming skating costume, combined with minever by way of trimming, with mousseline-de-soie of the palest shade of pink for the blouse, and coarse guipure lace—this for the bolero, which has a narrow edging of fur, and is laced with narrow gold cords and knob-fastenings across the soft fulness of the blouse. The skirt is cut in a new way adapted for skating dresses—that is, all in one piece, thereby giving plenty of play, as the folds are very full, for movement of the limbs. Finishing touches are a suede waistband, dotted with gold studs, and clasped both in front and at the back with a long, narrow, gold-studded clasp, and the toque of panne, black with pink spots, with long ostrich feathers curling round the wide brim, starting from beneath a gold buckle. A short loose coat of minever lined with pink satin is the extra wrap carried to slip on when not skating. Another striking skating dress is of dull leaf-green zibeline cloth, strapped with velvet of the same colour on the skirt, and blouse-shaped coat, which has a deep velvet collar edged all round with blue fox fur, the heads of the animals finishing off the collar in front; the skirt also has a bordering of the fur, which harmonises admirably with the cloth. Muff and cuffs correspond, and the three cornered hat of felt, the colour of the dress material, has folds of black velvet drawn through a silver buckle and a full black ostrich feather curling round the brim on the left side. In Paris the cloth velvet and corduroy—which is much worn—skating costumes are very smart looking, blind as they are with a contrasting coloured silk, which shows when the wearer is in movement and the skirts swirl round; the blouses worn match the silk lining in colour and material—cherry colour and the new reds being the most patronised. A decidedly French-looking blouse is of terra-cotta-coloured silk, beneath which shows a white satin folded over vest with little gold buttons used as an edging; the collar, cut revers fashion, is of guipure, and the chemisette and sleeves of white mousseline-de-soie lightly embroidered in gold. This blouse is worn with a skirt of black zibeline lined with a terra-cotta silk, the extra wrap being of broadtail, with ermine revers and silk lining.

In this, the season of fur, moleskins are finding a good deal of favour, and with reason, for they make up well, and now that whole costumes of fur—that is, coat and skirt—are being worn, they have the merit of being light in wear as well as pretty and soft-looking. They require, however, very skilful manipulation, otherwise they are apt to look rather patchy. A model coat and skirt of moleskins, recently noticed, has a pouched bolero, with high collar, straight revers, and bell-shaped sleeves. The waistbelt is of grey suede, embroidered in gold, the band of the collar and the revers being enriched in the same manner, the lining being of grey silk, and the blouse, which shows a little in front, of the same material. Sealskin is very well combined with zibeline cloth of a pretty shade of blue. The skirt is strapped round the foot, and the bolero bodice, trimmed in the same manner, opens over a vest and collar of sealskin, the fur contrasting charmingly with the colouring of the cloth. A big sealskin muff and a toque in which the fur and cloth are cleverly mingled, with the addition of a large brown quill, complete this costume, which would look well in putty or biscuit-coloured cloth or in a light shade of pink. Chinchilla is seen in connection with grey cloths, rough and smooth, and also blends well with the new cherry-red, a pretty soft colour, very becoming to blondes. One of the most "chic", looking coat and skirt costumes, recently noticed was of white caracul, with cloth, and pastel-blue cloth; the cleverly-cut little coat was of the caracul, with an applique bordering of blue cloth, embroidered in white silk; the belt, starting each side of the coat-tails, was of black velvet, loose knots of velvet being set on one side of the open falling fronts; the cloth skirt strapped with narrow bands of caracul, between which was embroidery in raised white silk cord, the coat buttons being of silver, as was the hat buckle and that of the belt. Orlwoola, a new and delightfully warm, soft material for blouses is well adapted for wear for golf, hockey, and such out-of-door amusements. It can be had in a variety of colourings, with crossbars of black, which are most effective.

A model blouse of this fabric is of pink of the newest shade, with crossbarring in black, and is made up in loose skirt form, the pleats over the shoulders kept in place with groups of small, fancy or plain, silver or gilt, nailhead buttons. The loose bishop sleeves are put into bands of black velvet, the collar, of the deep turn-over order, being also of velvet. The latest coat model is long basqued, with a plain back, fitting the figure very closely, the basque tails falling gracefully from the hips, where the fronts are cut sharply back. The coat is slightly double-breasted and semifitting in front, the revers shaped collar, which is round at the back and square-cut in front, being of fur, as are the bands into which the rather full sleeves are pleated. Another coat of much the same make has turned back cuffs of fur and a regular coat-shaped sleeve. Such coats, which look best in thick cloth or coating, are likely to be much worn this Winter. Some of the newest Chinese silks are really lovely, beautifully soft in texture, brilliant in colouring, of absolutely pure silk, and by no means ruinous in price. The washing silks are exceedingly pretty—little diamond and dot patterns in white on white grounds, barred with either mauve, blue, yellow, pink, or grey cross lines, or with merely the white pattern on white grounds, or yellow on yellow. Of stouter make are the Chinese brocades, with floral designs, in all colours, the lighter shades predominating. The crepe silks and plain gauzes are especially useful for evening wear, and in charming soft colours the gold tinsel striped silks being most effective. A white silk with narrow gold lines is really lovely, and particularly well adapted for ball dresses. Pastel blue panne velvet is a good deal used for dinner dresses. The skirt has a deep flounce headed by one of old lace on either side of the front breadth, the lace being taken up from a point at the foot of the breadth to head the flounces, the short full bodice being of lace over white satin, with a little bolero of the panne, thrown back from the "decolletage," with jewelled lace revers. The Victorian berthe is now a striking feature in ball dress for girls as well as for the more matronly. The corsage is cut well off the shoulders and the deep frill of lace, or some thin material falls well over the arms and all round the "decolletage" forming, in some cases, a point back and front. An evening bolero, sac shape, of lace and fur, deserves description. The garment fits closely over the shoulders with straps of wide velvet, buttoned down into points with handsome paste buttons; there are two straps on each shoulder, the bolero opening straight and widely to show either a bow or high bodice of some soft material such as chiffon or mousseline-de-soie, of bright colour, the velvet used being of a deeper shade. Fur, narrow sable or mink, bordering is set on in two rows round the bolero, one edging it, the other a few inches above and round the elbow sleeves, beneath which fall loose, open sleeves of the same material as the bodice.

It is very difficult indeed to find new models for muffs; their size can be varied, but there are limitations as to form and decoration. This year, however, many leading couturiers have shown some charming muffs, very original as to shape. The very latest notion is to use a long fox boa, and merely twist it round, leaving the tails and much of the body hanging free. Of course, there is a lining to hold the boa in place, but, as this is invisible, it looks, as it were, carelessly twisted round the hands; a most artistic affair altogether, and delightful when worn with a similar neck ornament. This muff might well be called the "luxurious," for it is quite an "article de luxe," and therefore quite the chic fancy of the moment. Another striking design is that of the ermine muff, with the three flat tails held by silver clasps, which also draw in the muff just a little on the under side. This muff, decorated with a bunch of edelweiss or the silver fruit and leaves now so popular, makes a regal Christmas present. More sober in tone is the large loose velvet muff, turned back like a monster cuff on either side, and bearing two sable beasties as decoration. Strange, and not altogether appropriate, is one composed entirely of seagull plumes, and with two of the grey-white birds forming the upper part. This muff has been worn with a pale slate-blue gown, and with a broad flat collar to match; a white felt hat trimmed with grey, and a white veil, continued the scheme of colour. Another design is of a theatre muff, one of the many fascinating models which are so much used for theatre wear just now. It is composed of violets, with very long stalks, which sway with every movement, and much lace, and a big mauve satin bow. These muffs are made of roses, daisies, and other flowers.

In modern England New Year's Day, so far as a festival is concerned, is but the ghost of its former self, the First of January having with us no special rites, and passing practically without ceremony, save for the ringing of the midnight bells on New Year's Eve, church services, and a few stray carol singers. One thing, however, is usually observed, even in the least superstitious household, and that is that the New Year's dinner party does not consist of thirteen at table. In other lands greater importance is given to merry-making at this season, and what Christmas is to us—a time of present-giving, holidays, and goodwill—the opening of the New Year is to France, and more especially the golden East. The New Year festival has been handed down from the Druids, from Pagan Rome, and from the early Christian Church, the first day of the year having from ancient times been kept in solemn celebration and festivity. There used to be an old custom, up to the time of the Commonwealth, of making gifts to the Sovereign, and it is said of Royal Elizabeth that she might have kept herself in gowns and trinkets out of the countless New Year gifts made to her. Sovereigns, in their turn, also made handsome presents to their friends and entourage. One of the costliest Royal New Year gifts of which history tells is that made by Louis XIV. to Mme. de Montespan—"two covered goblets and a salver of embossed gold, richly ornamented with diamonds and emeralds, and valued at 10,000 crowns." It is an interesting fact, not generally known, that the two institutions kept up by us to-day of "glove money" and "pin money" are traceable to the custom of present-giving on the first day of the year. Gloves, when richly embroidered and altogether more elaborate in character than they are to-day, were favourite New Year offerings, and it is related that "occasionally a sum of money was given instead, which was called 'glove money.'" Pins, we are further told, were, when they began to come to us in the sixteenth century, also considered very suitable as New Year gifts, and money given to a lady for the purchase of them was called "pin money." Hence the origin of the expression, which has since been extended to signify the sum of money allowed by a husband for the private expenses of his wife. A pretty New Year custom, called "First Footing," used to hold good in Scotland. Towards midnight of New Year's Eve the "guid wife" would brew or prepare a kettle of sweetened ale, with a dash of spirit in it; and shortly afterwards the family would sally forth with the kettle and its contents, some new cakes, and some bread and cheese, their goal being the house of a friendly neighbour; if they were the first to cross the threshold after midnight they would be hailed as "First Foot" and harbingers of good fortune. This old custom prevails even now in certain parts of Scotland, and it is the usual thing for Scotch friends, when visiting one another on New Year's Day, to take with them a block of shortbread or some other kind of bread as a symbol of prosperity. In France great importance is attached to the New Year's festival, one of the annual institutions in connection with which is the big fair on the boulevards, with its booths of toys and general gaudiness. The Jour de l'An is for the most part spent in visiting or receiving visits, every caller bringing a cadeau of some sort, for present-giving is the chief feature of the day, and in no household is even the least important servant overlooked, the master and mistress rewarding each one of their dependents with a souvenir. It is only to servants or those in very humble circumstances that the New Year's gift in France is permitted to assume a "useful" shape. To others its characteristic must be decorativeness and frivolity. Even if a valuable present of jewellery is made, it is arranged in a way that a first glance makes it appear of secondary importance to its wrapper or the article in which it is presented. Thus we hear of a gem-set bracelet being presented as a clasp, in lieu of ribbon, to a bundle of chocolate cigarettes; and of valuable rings being threaded through a drapery of lace festooning a simple pin-cushion.

MULLAND.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite endorse the views mentioned by your correspondent made under the head of "Mulland" in your issue of 16th instant. The site is in the middle of Bhandup and Thana with five surrounding villages, and I do not understand why the G. I. P. Railway authorities should lose this opportunity of opening the station of Mulland, specially in this plague season. They have already lost one opportunity in the opening of Navapada Asylum.—Yours &c.

DESSAI.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th January 1902.

1. There will be Class Firing at Coorla, to-morrow (Saturday).

Trains leave at the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
January 25—Conversion of St. Paul, Ap. M.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (plain).

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weak Stomachs. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills remove all unpleasant taste from the mouth and are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations, flatulency, constipation, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 23.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of this Dept Notification No 8054, dated the 22nd Nov 1901, the services of Lieut Col L L Fenton, late acting Political Agent Mahi Kantha are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 10th Jan 1902.

Lieut Col W P Kennedy Political Agent Kathiawar is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on private affairs for fifteen months from the 22nd March 1902 or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur to act as Supdt of Japti Estates in Kathiawar during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai or pending further orders; Mr Albert Dias to act as fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent Kathiawar vice Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur, in addition to his present special work pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P W Monie I C S Asst Collr in the district of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr Monie is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Khan Saheb Erachshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan Mamlatdar taluka Mehmadabad in the district of Kaira is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Narbadashankar Devshankar Mehta Mamlatdar taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

In modification of Govt Notification No 3189 dated the 17th Dec 1901 Mr J V Cooke Dist Supt of Police Surat is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days to be followed by furlough for eleven months and twenty-four days from the 12th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke Joint second class Subordinate Judge Dhulia within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 200.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr H D Rendall I C S Assistant Judge Satara with the Appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, with effect from the 22nd Feb 1902.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay of Mr E B Raikes Barrister-at-Law to act as Clerk of the Crown vice Mr M H Starling B A LL B Barrister at Law or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak Mamlatdar taluka Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E V Mackay on return to duty to be Dist Supdt of Police Satara; Mr J G Foard on relief to be Supdt of Police G I P Railway; Mr F H Warden to be second Grade Supdt of Police vice Mr F T V Austin deceased; Mr E F Green to be third grade Supdt of Police vice Mr Warden; Mr H R Hume to be fourth grade Supdt of Police vice Mr Green; Mr W Heyland to be fifth grade Supdt of Police vice Mr Hume; Mr K A Reinold to be first grade Assit Supdt of Police vice Mr Heyland; Mr T J G Thatcher to be third grade Supdt of Police vice Mr J E Penton deceased; Mr A Pogson to be fourth grade Supdt of Police vice Mr. Thatcher; Mr E H Ingle to be fifth grade Supdt of Police vice Mr Pogson; and Mr K C Rushton to be first grade Assist Supdt vice Mr Ingle;

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1179—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld—Roughton & B.
1181—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
1175-655-00—Thakoredas and Co—Shaik Ismail bin Shaik Moosa and others vs Amirbibi widow and others—Smetham B and N. In person, part heard.
1116—Smetham B and N—Canji Arjoon vs Mithabai—Tyabji D and Co, part heard.
1147-227-00—Mulla and M—Sakri alias Ratanvahu widow and others vs Shamjee Liladhur and others—Payne G S and M and Bhaishanker and K.
1168—Re Arbitration Act IX of 99 and Re Narronji Purmanand—Mulla and M—Tulsidas Dhunji vs Narronji Purmanand—Cragie L and O.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

302-11466-01—Smetham B and N—Hajee Futteh Mahomed and others vs The Federal Marine Insurance Co—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurung vs Dadabhoy Narayen and others—Smetham B and N.—Part heard.
3-01—Crawford and Co—Mahadoo Crushnajee Chidle vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.
4-01—Mathubhai J and R—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mansuklal D and J.
46-01—R P Mehta—Gunput Gainoo vs Gungaram Damodar—Mantry and B (for preliminary issue).
30-01—Edgelow G and W—Talarcham Bhimchand and others vs Mankhai widow—Tyebjee D and Co.
6-01—Mulla and M—Alli Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.
8-01—Payne G S and M—Hamrabai widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.
12-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Manockvahoo widow—Madhowjee V.
35-01—Bhaishunker and K—Bhugwanlal Chugenlal and others vs Gordhundas Nursey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.
2-01—Mulla and M—Withaldas Laljee vs Thakar Liliadhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.
14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.
18-01—Nanu and H—Shrinbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Laher—Kanga and P.
20-01—D D Romer—Vishnu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar—D and F.
15-01—Unwala and P—Soonabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other—K and Patel
23-01—D and J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L
27-01—C and Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M
23-01—N M Cama—Bhaichund Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others—B and K.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

For Consent Decree.

402-01—Mansuklal D and J—Atmaram Ratansi and others vs Jugjiwan Laxmidas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

503-01—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs F P Pereira and others—In person.
737-00—Edgelow G and W—Cassum Noormahomed vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.
531-01—N M Cama—Shamjeebhai Daya vs Rahimtoola Cassum—Payne G S and M
551-01—H Dayabhai—Thobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W.
486-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs Trikumjee Shewjee and another—Mathubhai J and M.
393-14792-01—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P.
201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesservahu alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.
521-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Joshi Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.
45-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Bhicajee Soodivala and others vs Vadilal Mulchand—Smetham B and N
884-00—In person—Ahmed Moosa vs Hawabai and others—Thakurdas.
429-00—Edgelow G and W—Purshotum Morarjee vs V S Moodlier and others—Chitnis M and M.
708-00—K B Mehta—Ganput Daya Chawan vs Luxmibai widow and others—Sorabjee and J.
718-98—Nanu and H—Vinayekrao Gunputrao Kothare vs Vussonjee Munjee—Madhowjee V.
676-00—Daphtary and F—Eknath Raghoonath Khote and another vs Vasudeo Gopal Bhundarkar and others.
848-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Hurri and others vs N C Macleod—In person.
449-99—Little and Co—Anundrao Vinayek and another vs Dharsey Jewraj and others—Thakurdas and Co.
348-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Vithaldas Goculdas.
349-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Chandrabhan Jaitroop and others.
590-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchand Manockchand vs Dewjee Kessowjee—Bicknell M and M.
599-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjibhai Hirjee and others vs Mulljibhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Edgelow G and W.
511-01—Pestonjee R and K—Sitabai widow vs Canjee Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.
617-01—K B Mehta, for pauper—Havabai widow and others vs Yacoob Ismail and another—Captain and V.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	8	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	10	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	3	11
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	9	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	9	3	10
Total	76	38	148
Total plague deaths to date	102,377	88,936	
Same date last year	83	55	197

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

OWING to the new acetylene lamps, which appear on 1,200 omnibuses, a certain group of street characters familiar to Londoners are lost from view. These are the agile lamp boys posted at various points along the principal routes over which the omnibuses run. Their chief duty consisted in clambering swiftly up the bus and dexterously removing, sometimes while the vehicle was in motion, the old oil lamp, which is to be no more. The new acetylene lamp will require no attention en route, and for the conductor to light up it will only be necessary for him to turn a small tap. Before the bus leaves the company's yard in the morning an official places a cake of carbide of calcium in a small slot beneath the lamp, and beyond filling a small tank with water nothing else is required to provide the powerful new illuminant.

Some idea of the nightly struggles which take place in the Salvation Army London shelters may be gathered from the following carefully estimated figures given in the "Social Gazette:" "Whitechapel Shelter, accommodating 200 men, fills twenty-five minutes after opening, more than 200 being turned away before midnight. Mint-street Shelter, accommodation for 130 men fills in seven minutes; 150 men, turned away before midnight. Westminster Shelter, accommodation for 240 men, fills in fifty minutes and 150 turned away before midnight. Blackfriars Shelter, with accommodation for 420 men, fills in sixty minutes, and about 200 turned away before midnight. These cheerless figures might be extended to every Salvation Army shelter in London.

Although there no doubt many people none too well off in Johannesberg, there is a considerable feeling of independence. The Colonial newspapers retail many stories illustrative of this. A laundress in town has so much work on hand that she could do with a few assistants. She has tried in every direction to get help, offering as much as from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day, according to ability, but with no success. A young lady was offered employment of a very light character, and promptly replied, "I don't go out under £5 a week."

In Capetown (according to a correspondent of "Woman's Life)" the houses have been dear since the war, the rent being £7 15s. per month for a house, containing five rooms, pantry, kitchen, bathroom, &c. Before the war such houses were much cheaper. In the villages a large house with extensive grounds is from £3 to £4 per month. In Cape Colony no Zulus or Kaffir boys are employed to do housework. The yellow-brown Hottentot girls do the cooking and housework, and the coloured boys are coachmen and gardeners. A good cook is paid from £1 10s. to £2 per month, while a housemaid receives from £1 to £1 15s. In the villages a good cook can be had for 10s. per month, and a housemaid or nurse for 5s.

A great plan is being discussed in France for the exploitation of the resources of the Pyrenees. The mineral wealth of these mountains, particularly in zinc, aluminium, and iron, has been known ever since Baron de Dietrich published his "Essai sur la Mineralogie des Monts Pyrenees" in 1874. The problem has been to work them at a profit, owing to the difficulties of transport, on the one hand, and the absence, on the other, of coal to smelt the ores on the spot. The idea now is to use for this latter purpose the water power of the mountain torrents, transmuted into electricity. M. Doltec, the eminent electrical engineer, maintains that in the adoption of a plan of this sort lies the industrial regeneration of France. He computes that the wasted water power of the Pyrenees is equal to the whole of the steam power employed in all the factories of Europe.

At the Shanghai Police Court recently (says the "Chemist and Druggist,") a curious object was handed up to the Bench for inspection. It was contained in a square yellow box, and resembled nothing more than a piece of black wax. It weighed about two ounces, and the policeman in charge of the case explained to the Court that it was a Chinese medicine compounded of monkeys' toe-nails boiled down and hardened by being buried underground for a number of years. It had been stolen from a native apothecary's shop in Nanking Road. Monkeys' toe-nails, it appears, are a well known remedy among the Chinese for stomach troubles.

A young cafe concert singer named Lucie Vesnard applied to the police for a warrant against her former lover, who, she asserted, had frequently threatened to kill her. The young man was summoned to the depot, but promptly denied the charge, and in the absence of confirmation of complainant's statement, the Police Commissary, while believing what the girl said to be true, had to let young Damon go. The girl, nothing daunted, bethought herself of an expedient, and about an hour later returned to the depot with a witness in the shape of a phonograph. She explained that her lover's threat had been made while she was singing into a phonograph, and after leaving the police-station it had occurred to her that the incriminating words might have crept into the instrument in the midst of her song. This proved to be the case, and she had no difficulty in reproducing the song before the Commissary of Police. The young man was again sent for, but having got wind of his mistress's designs, he did not this time respond to the call.

The War Office is still the best individual customer of the Canadian agriculturist. The orders which have been recently placed with the Dominion Department of agriculture mean that up to the end of February next the Canadian farmers will have to supply seventy-five thousand tons of hay and oats for the Army in South Africa. This represents an expenditure, including freight charges and transportation, of three million dollars. Thirty-seven steamships will be required to convey all this forage to South Africa.

On New Year's Day, 1766, died James, the Old Pretender, the last of the senior branch of Stuart who was born in Britain. As he nominally succeeded his father in 1701 at the age of thirteen, his Barmecide reign lasted over sixty-four years, longer even than that of our late Sovereign. Though he was the only one of his father's countless children by his second wife to grow up, and though his father carefully neglected to provide the ordinary official evidence of his birth, there is no reasonable doubt of his legal heirship. The first marriage between a member of our Royal House and a Stuart of the line of Charles I. was that of Princess Marie of Edinburgh with Prince Ferdinand (Hohenzollern) of Roumania; and this was also the first marriage of a British Princess with a Roman Catholic since Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., married the Duke of Orleans to become the ancestress of all the "legitimate" Stuarts.

As a curious result of the Companies Act, 1862, the Council of the Bronte Society are endeavouring to secure for their members the advantages of incorporation. It is felt that the numerous Bronte relics already received, or which may be acquired in future, require a permanent museum for their reception, while the necessity of defending the copyright of the society's publications renders it desirable to obtain the legal status which incorporation would confer.

Lord Hopetoun, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, has just unveiled in Melbourne a monument to the memory of the late Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, the greatest of Australian scientists. A native of Germany, he emigrated to Australia in his 22nd year on medical advice. He travelled over a considerable part of the great Southern Continent, and was associated as botanist with a couple of exploring expeditions into the unknown interior. At the age of 27 he was appointed Government botanist in Melbourne, and there for half a century he laboured unceasingly in the advancement of Australian science. His publications number close on a hundred. He was first made a German Baron and afterwards a British Knight. Lord Hopetoun pronounced a warm eulogy on the Baron, and said he was proud of having been honoured with his friendship.

Apropos of the remarks on the first daguerrotype, the first crowned head to have his likeness taken by Daguerre's method was Louis Philippe. The King-citizen sat to Daguerre himself in a room in the Castle of Neuilly. As the King no doubt was dressed in the height of the fashion of the day, it is interesting to learn that he wore a coat and white cravat, pantaloons made of kerseymere, a flowered silk waistcoat, and a huge gold watch-chain, loaded with trinkets. This remarkable portrait has been offered to one of the museums of the City of Paris by its present possessor, M. Esnault, a well-known member of the Historical and Archæological Society of Touraine.

Obituary notices of the celebrities who passed away during 1901 omitted to notice the death from old age of the Glastonbury thorn, which, for thirty years, blossomed every Christmastide in Kensington Gardens. These singular trees are said to be descended from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, which he stuck in the ground when he founded the famous monastery at Glastonbury, and ever since has bloomed on Christmas Day. But scientific botanists give a more prosaic explanation.

An automatic porter for announcing the names of stations has lately been tried in Austria with much success. The machine, which has the horrible name of "The Telebonagraph," is placed in a station at Vienna. At the touch of a button, a kind of gramaphone begins to enunciate distinctly the names of the stations at which the train will stop. What would London Bridge be without its cryptic "N'Cross, St. Jns, Loshin, Black, Chorin . . . Dorld"?

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ONE MORE DAY

TO-MORROW ENDS THE OFFER

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The Greatest Book Bargain Offer ever put before the Indian Public is rapidly drawing to an end; an Absolute Closing of a Great Opportunity, for this offer cannot ever be renewed. The Great Book—"The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"—can now become yours at half price and for a first payment of Rs. 5; now—but not for much longer. The END of the Offer by "The Pioneer" has been almost reached.

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ITS OFFER
AFTER
ONE MORE
DAY.

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"TIME IS."

OUR announcement to-day recalls the familiar folk tale of Friar Bacon and the magical brazen head. It will be remembered that when the Friar's spell was ripe the head should speak, and, on being questioned properly, disclose the means of raising a bulwark about Britain which would protect it for ever against all enemies from without. But the patriotic Friar was so worn by his toil and watching that he fell asleep, commanding his servant to awaken him when the first magical word was uttered.

The first word was "Time is." This the servant thought too trivial to report. He expected greater wisdom, and presently fell asleep. Again the magical head spoke: "Time was." The servant reproached it for waking him up again for nothing, and mocked it for uttering folly after all the labour spent on it. The third time the magical head said "Time has been," and with a peal of thunder shivered into atoms.

Last week we told you that the end of our offer was at hand. After to-morrow the opportunity will be gone for ever.

This story of Friar Bacon is no old wives' tale. Roger Bacon was, it is true, a scientist, not a magician; but he spent the best part of his life endeavouring to raise a bulwark about Britain, and failed owing to the dulness of those who should have aided him. In his scientific writings he anticipated (indeed in many ways surpassed) the labours of the more celebrated Francis Bacon, and laid the foundation for the triumph of modern science in the school of Charles Darwin and Lord Kelvin. Incidentally his works have taken rank as the first great English Encyclopedia. The bulwark he sought to raise was the bulwark of knowledge and enlightenment; and his labours were defeated by the indifference of ten generations and more of his countrymen.

The Encyclopædia Britannica is to the present age what Roger Bacon's Opus Majus was to the Thirteenth Century. And the voice of wisdom is what it was then. The sum of all arts and sciences may be made to speak for you—twenty-five royal quarto volumes with 22,000 beautifully printed pages, 671 maps and plans, and almost 10,000 other illustrations in colour of the civilised world, 338 of which are full-page plates, many of them exquisite reproductions in colour of the art treasures of the ages—all this is ready to be sent you at once on receipt of a first payment of Five Rupees. But now, as then, the offer is subject to a spell—the spell of opportunity.

"TIME WAS."

With the work at hand the best knowledge of the world is by your easy chair. You can learn the story of Roger Bacon's triumph, and of how Britain lost the good of it through neglect. You can learn how Francis Bacon renewed the effort, and how in the present Century the effort has finally been crowned with success. And, as in the Thirteenth Century, the men who have achieved a success are those who have built the great Encyclopædia—Lord Kelvin, Sir Normon Lockyer, Professor Max Muller, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Archibald Geikie, Sir Robert Ball, Professor G. H. Darwin, Professor Ray Lankester—these and scores of others have given to it the best results of the labours of their life. Every field of human activity is equally well represented. The following are a few among the contributors:—John Morley, James Bryce, Dean Farrar, the late Bishop of London, Rev. Price Hughes, A. C. Swinburne, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, Professor Saintsbury, Robert Louis Stevenson, Sidney Colvin, William Morris, Austin Dobson, Sir W. W. Hunter, John Adington Symonds, Matthew Arnold, Professor Skeat, James Freeman, R. S. Gardiner. However general of however technical, the information sought for, it is presented by those best qualified to speak.

The public spirit of "The Times" has provided 40,000 persons at home with the Encyclopædia and "The Pioneer" is performing a similar office in India in behalf of those to whom the work has been denied.

For a few days more any man who has a moderate but assured income can provide his home with this excellent Library. But now, as always, the opportunity must be seized in time, for after to-morrow those who have failed to grasp it will wake up, like Friar Bacon's servant in the old play, to learn that.

"TIMES HAS BEEN."

They will have lost the best single book of the 19th Century, "to own a set of which," in the words of Gladstone, "is to acknowledge oneself as recognising the best there is in literature," they will have lost the chance of obtaining it, not only on the most convenient terms possible, but at half the price which the publishers, Messrs. A & C. Black, of Edinburgh, charged in a lump sum. And they will have lost it, in nine cases out of ten, not because they do not appreciate it, and the terms on which it is offered, but because, like the Friar's servant, they have failed to realise the momentousness of the message "TIME WAS."

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PURELY PERSONAL.

WITH reference to your note in M. A. P. a week or two ago about the King's escape from maligant small-pox, the following facts (says a correspondent) may be of interest. When the King, then Prince of Wales, made his tour to Canada and part of the U.S, in 1860-1, there was a scare of small-pox in England before he started, and he was vaccinated at Plymouth, by—I believe—some local doctor. The Prince had his own doctor with him on the voyage, and my father—now a Fleet Surgeon R.N., retired for over twenty-six years and still living in London and nearly eighty-three years of age (he has lived in five reigns now), and in enjoyment of very good health and strength—was surgeon of the ship which took the King out. Soon after starting on the sea voyage, it was discovered that the vaccination had not taken, and it was decided to renew the operation, as news had been received of an outbreak of small-pox in Canada.

My father had to vaccinate the future King, whose own doctor refused, as he was not a surgeon, but a a physician. The re-vaccination also did not take, so the King, if he ever contracts the disease, should have it very mildly by what doctors say as to vaccination not taking, though I think they say, it generally means sheer immunity from the disease. Later on during the voyage, my father had to extract a "black" from the Prince's eye; I believe because the Prince—then barely twenty—had had a bit of a "row" with his own doctor that day, and was not for the moment on speaking terms with him. My father still has a rather faded carte-de-visite given him by the future King, and signed "Albert Edward, P."

At the Smithfield Show the King gave a particularly hearty handshake to Mr. John Treadwell, the breeder of Oxfordshire Down sheep, an old acquaintance for whom he has the warmest regard. This well-known Bucks farmer lives near Waddesdon Manor—where the injury to the King's knee happened during one of many visits to the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. He is now a tenant of Miss Alice de Rothschild, who, as M. A. P. readers know, succeeded to her brother's estate. Mr. Treadwell is a fine type of the English yeoman, tall, stalwart, and sturdy. For forty years and more he has regularly appeared at Aylesbury Market, always wearing a white beaver hat, which has gained as wide a reputation amongst agriculturists as Bernard Quaritch's ancient tile had with book-collectors.

Mr. Treadwell lets his hats grow old in his service. Once, at the annual sheep sale held at his farm, which is attended by all the chief dealers and buyers in the country, Baron Rothschild produced, amidst much amusement, a new beaver, and requested the farmer to replace it for the extremely venerable one he had on. The King has bought many of his famous rams. This year, during the bidding, a purchaser's name was called for, and "Edward the Seventh" given by the agent. Thereupon, Mr. Treadwell, removing his hat, remarked that he was grateful that his old friend the King had again patronised him.

The announcement that Queen Alexandra has personally invited her old Danish governess, Miss Kundsen, to the Coronation ceremonies of next June, is an example of the love of home and early associations so characteristic of Her Majesty. A good deal of nonsense has been written about her youth and the supposed poverty of King Christian when heir to the throne of Denmark. The truth is that certain circumstances at the Court made Prince Christian Frederick elect to bring up his family in a semi private manner, and he tenanted the big old-fashioned mansion which still stands in the principal street of Copenhagen. Here a homely simple life was led, and the children who were destined to be kings, empresses, and queens slept in modest bedrooms' the windows of which looked out upon the old coach-yard.

But it was the Castle at Bernstroff which was really home in those days. There in the quiet country they threw of all ceremonial restraint, and lived among the peasantry the unassuming lives of a land owner's family. Every Sunday the father and mother, and their boys and girls, walked to the parish church with their humbler neighbours; and all the week the children romped in the woods and meadows. Many stories are told of their escapades. Once, the two little maidens, Alexandra and Dagma, coaxed a carter to let them ride in his waggon back to Bernstroff, and their nurse was properly horrified, on their arrival, by their crumpled and soiled summer frocks.

One afternoon there was a tea-party in the wood at Bernstroff, and the three sisters had a few little girl friends with them. After their tea, they swung on the low boughs of the great trees, and fell to talking, as children do, of what they wanted in life. Each little maid had her say. The Princess Dagma wished to be very grand and great, and have all obey her. The present Duchess of Cumberland would ask her [illegible] it she gave her a wish [illegible]at she might be wonderously beautiful. When [illegible] to Queen Alexandra's turn she said: "Well [illegible]ld like to be very good, and have everybody lov[illegible] much.

What an up-to-date monarch the King of the Belgians is! He is one of the hardest-worked and hardest-headed men in all Europe; and though he is no longer young, and has a white beard of almost patriarchal length and respectability, he is so alert that it is impossible to think of him except as in the very prime of life. He gets up at five o'clock in the morning, winter and summer, and by seven o'clock he has read, digested, and annotated all his vast correspondence. Sometimes he reads his letters in his study, but if the weather be at all decent he gets out into the beautiful park at his palace at Leaken and reads them as he walks up and down. Exercise, hard work, sobriety in eating and drinking—these are his sources of health and vitality.

Few Brussels shop-keepers of good position live more simply than the sovereign of Belgium. At eight o'clock he has a few grapes, a peach, and a little chocolate. At noon he takes what is called on the Continent his second breakfast; it consists of scrambled eggs, rump steak, and a Hamburg fillet—a favourite and special dish of his—and some spinach. Dinner is at the early and unfashionable hour of six; and it consists of soup, a small entree a bit of roast beef, partridge when in season, asparagus, and a little fruit. He drinks just three glasses of wine, never more, and it is always a still wine; champagne never passes his lips.

As everybody knows, the King of the Belgians is now one of the most ardent devotees of the motor car. In thirteen minutes exactly every morning when he is at Leaken he traverses the distance between there and his Palace in Brussels. There is a story of his "chauffeur" being recently threatened with arrest by an honest and zealous police officer—not because of the danger to the foot passengers—the courtier official hastened to explain; but because such speed was sure to cause an accident to the King himself. In commercial enterprises the King is said to be the best business man in his kingdom. He has made one big fortune in the Congo, and I believe there are few enterprises of a large and substantial character in his own kingdom in which he does not take a quiet hand. It is a favourite saying in Brussels that it is a great pity the King cannot be his own country's Chancellor of the Exchequer. And that is how we make kings in this modern time. It almost seems as if the saying attributed to the King when he was a youngster were coming true—that Kings will soon be chosen by competitive examination.

I see it announced says M. A. P. that Mr. George Meredith is going to publish his autobiography. What a charming and interesting book that ought to be. Though he has lived to a certain extent a life of seclusion—for he has always been a man of the country rather than of the town—Mr. Meredith has met in his day most of his gifted contemporaries; and his wondrously keen eye for character and descriptive powers ought to preserve portraits of some of them that will live.

I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Meredith but a very few times in my life—a fact I deplore—but these few occasions were sufficient to give one some idea of his marvellous genius. There is no such brilliant talker to-day as he is; with such splendid resources of humour, description, diction. He, as is known, spends most of his time in the Dorking district; and so necessary is seclusion to him, that he has a little chalet at the end of his garden, where he does much of his work, especially in summer. At one time he was one of the greatest walkers in England, and no picture of him in those days could be complete that did not bring out the broad-soled boots which mark out nearly always the true pedestrian. There were conversation over the Surrey hills in these long ramblings which would add many a great chapter, if they had been preserved, to the wit and wisdom of our age; but, unless for the few that may be preserved in Mr. Meredith's diary or in other memoirs, they are probably as lost as the leaves of the Box hill trees that last year added joy to the Surrey landscape. The days of the long walks are over, for in recent years Mr. Meredith's health no longer permits the joy of the country ramble.

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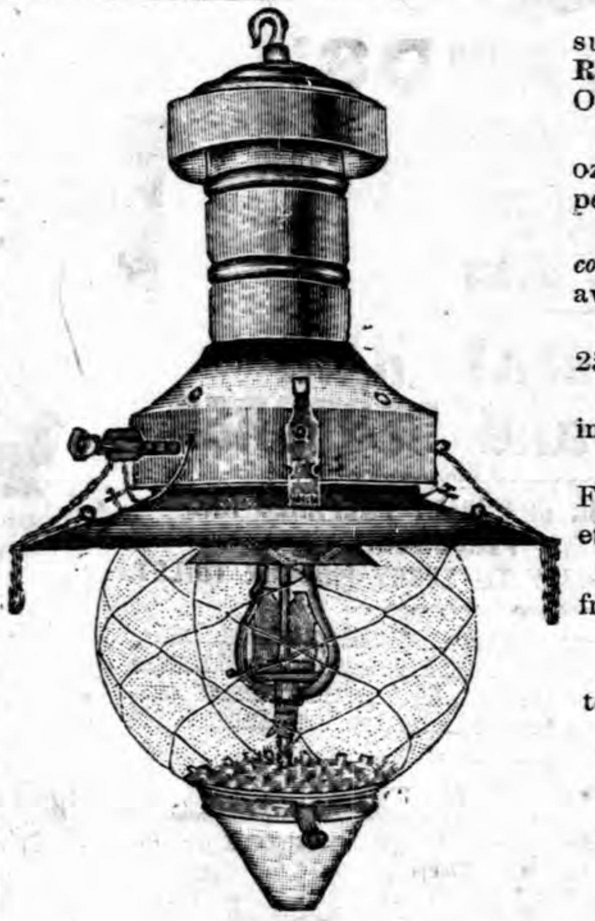

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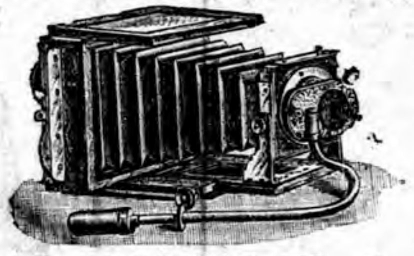

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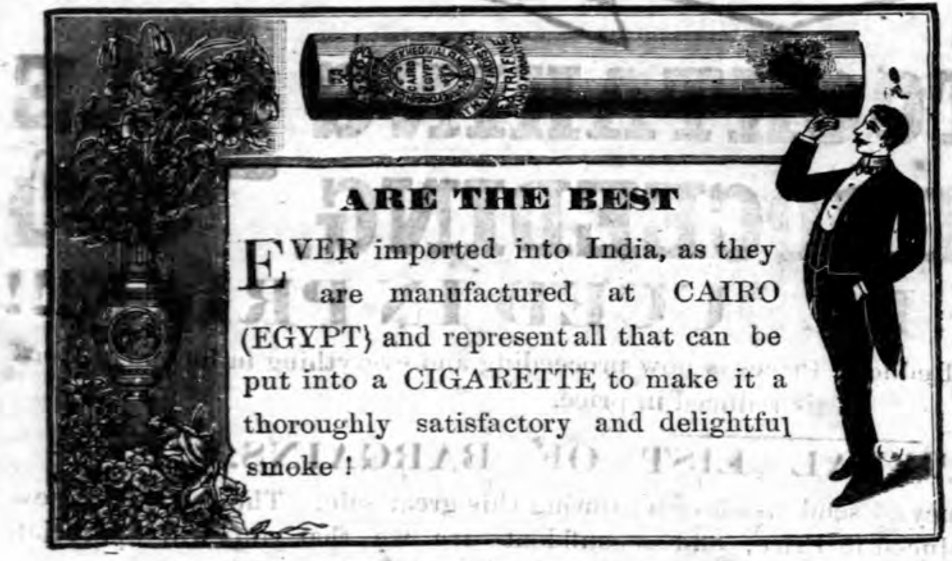

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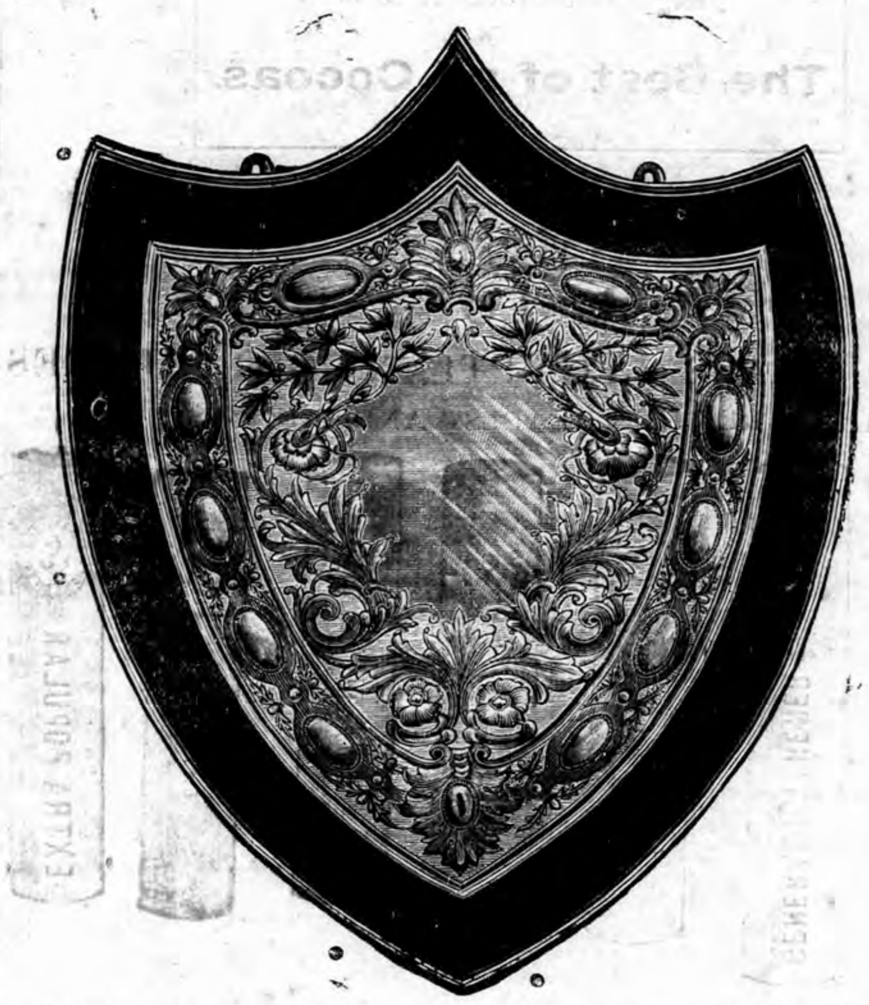

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